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NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

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"WAR OF 1812 PAPERS"

OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1789-1815

Roll 6

Agreements for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, 1812, 1813

Miscellaneous Letters Received Concerning the Release of Prisoners, 1812-15

Reports of William Lambert, Secret Agent, 1813

Memorandum Regarding Proper Dress for a U.S. Minister

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Washington: 1964

Agreements for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, 1812, 1813

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Copy of an act
of the Legislature of
Pennsylvania respecting
the reception into the
Prison of the State of
British Prisoners of
war sent from the
Dept of State.

A Supplement to the act entitled "An Act to provide for the Custody of prisoners committed under the authority of the United States. —

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pensylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all Sheriffs, Jealers, prison keepers, and their, and each, and every of their deputies, within this Commonwealth, to whom any person, or persons shall be sent, or committed by any order from the Government of the United States as hostages or prisoners of War, shall be and they are hereby enjoined and required to receive such person or persons into Custody and to keep them safely until they shall be discharged by order of the President of the United States, and all such Sheriffs, Gealers, prison keepers and their deputies offending in the premises shall be liable to the same pains and penalties; and the parties aggrieved shall be entitled to the same remedies against them or any of them as if such prisoners had been committed to their custody by virtue of legal process, issued under the authority of this State. —

Sect. II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, Goalers, prison keepers and their deputies and each and every of them to suffer and permit the Marshal of the United States for the district of Pensylvania and his legal deputies to visit all persons confined under the authority of this act, at all reasonable hours and times, and to have the General superintendance of all persons committed as aforesaid.

Sect. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That a Calender of such persons as are committed in pursuance of this act shall be made out on the first days of January and June, in each and every year, by the respective Goalers and prison keepers upon oath or affirmation specefying particularly the names of such prisoners, the time of their commitment and discharge and the cause, together with the expense of subsisting the said prisoners which Calender shall be transmitted to the Governor to the end, that order may be taken for the paiyment agreeably to law by the Government of the United States.

John St Clair Speaker of the House of Representatives

P. C. Lane Speaker of the Senate ...

Approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. ...

Simon Snyder

Secretary of the Commonwealth's Office

Harrisburg March 3, 1814

I Certify, to all whom it may concern that the foregoing is a correct Copy of the original law, now remaining among the rolls in this Office. ... Witness my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid. ...

A. B. Boileau Sec'y. seal

from the Dept. of State
respecting the reference of a
part of the President's message
"as to the conduct of the
war to a select
committee –

May 26 1813

[illegible]

GENERAL ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL's OFFICE,

QUEBEC, 8th FEBRUARY, 1813.

HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT. GENL. SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Bart. Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces in British North America, having seen in the Boston Gazette of the 28th January last, a publication purporting to be a copy of a General Order issued by the American Government, in the following terms, namely:

ADJUTANT GENERAL's OFFICE,

WASHINGTON CITY, 18TH JAN. 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE following Officers of the Army and Militia of the United States, made Prisoners of War at Detroit, Queenston and elsewhere, have been duly exchanged for the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers and Privates, taken on board His Britannic Majesty's Transport Samuel and Sarah, on the 11th day of July, 1812, *viz.* Brigadier General William Hull, Colonels Duncan M'Arthur, James Findly, and Lewis Cass; Lieutenant-Colonels James Miller, John R. Fenwick, Winfield Scott, and John Christie; Major James Taylor; Captains Nathan Heald, John Whistler, Henry B. Brevoort, Josiah Snelling, Robert Lucas, Abraham F. Hull, Peter Ogilvie, William King, Joel Cook, and Return B. Brown; First Lieutenant Charles Larrabe; Second Lieutenants James Dalliba and Daniel Hugunin; and each and all of the aforesaid Officers are hereby declared exchanged, and as free to act against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dependencies thereof, as if they had never been captured.

By Order of the Secretary of War.

T. H. CUSHING, Adjutant Genl.

His Excellency considers himself called upon in the most public manner, to protest against the pretended release of the above named Officers from their Parole of Honour, given under their hands while Prisoners of War---His Excellency having expressly refused to accede to the exchange of the officers above named, as proposed to him by Major General Dearborn in his letters of the 26th Dec. and 2d Jan. last, under the authority of the American Government, upon the identical terms contained in the Order of the 18th of January before referred to; His Excellency feels himself compelled hereby to declare, that he still considers those officers as Prisoners of War, on their Parole, and that should the fate of war again place any of them at the disposal of the British Government, before a regular and ratified Exchange of them takes place, they will be deemed to have broken their Parole, and to be thereby subject to all the consequences sanctioned by the established usages of War in the like cases.

The detachment of the 1st Regiment, or Royal Scots, captured by the U. S. frigate the Essex, on board the Samuel and Sarah Transport, who are stated in the said Order of the 18th of January to have been duly exchanged for the Officers of the American Army therein mentioned, had been previously, as far back as the month of September last, regularly exchanged for the Crew of the U. S. Sloop Nautilus, and a sufficient number of other Seamen belonging to the U. S. Navy, as appears by an official communication to His Excellency of the 7th of September last, from His Excellency Lieut. Genl. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. Commanding the Forces in Nova Scotia, confirmed by a letter from Mr. Mitchell, the American Agent of Prisoners at Halifax, to the Honble. James Monroe, American Secretary of State, dated the 23d of November last, transmitted to His Excellency by Major Genl. Dearborn, in his Letter of the 2d of Jan. last. The release of the said detachment by such Exchange, was published in General Orders on the 29th September last, at Montreal, and also communicated to Major Genl. Dearborn in His Excellency's Letter of the 11th of January last, as the ground of his refusal to accede to the before mentioned proposal of that Officer.

To

To avoid, however, every possibility of mistake or error upon this subject, and to prevent any further misunderstanding respecting it, His Excellency has thought proper to direct Major Murray, Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, to proceed with a Flag of Truce to the American Head Quarters, and should he be satisfied upon enquiry, that the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the detachment of the 1st Regiment, or Royal Scots, have not been considered by the American Government as regularly exchanged for the Crew of the U. S. Sloop Nautilus, and other Seamen belonging to the U. S. Navy as before stated, Major Murray is then authorised to release from Parole an equal number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Regular Troops of the American Army made Prisoners of War at Detroit, Niagara or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon between him and Major General Dearborn.

But His Excellency cannot admit the right assumed by the American Government, in the Order before referred to, to arrange and class the Exchange of Prisoners of War in such manner as may best suit their convenience or advantage: All Exchanges of Prisoners of War must be ratified by both parties before the release of them becomes valid, and whenever it is practicable, the Exchange is to be conducted on the scale of parity of rank and service.---Officers, grade for grade, Serjeant for Serjeant, Soldier for Soldier, Regular for Regular, and Militia for Militia; and the Tariff adopted for the Exchange in the foregoing Order, can only be admitted in cases where the regular Exchange by parity of rank and service cannot take place, and then only by the mutual concurrence of both parties.

EDWD. BAYNES, Adj. Genl. North America.

Treaty for the Release of Prisoners of War upon their parole & for their eventual exchange concluded at Whitehall on 15 December 1814 between Major General Sir Geo. Prevost Commander of the Forces of the United States in the Northern Department, and Rear Admiral Pulteney Malcolm of the Royal Navy, duly authorised to the Governor in Chief of the Canadas duly authorised by His Excellency Lt. General Sir Geo. Prevost.

Article 1st

All American Prisoners of War at present in Canada are to be released on parole with the usual exceptions as circumstances will admit, on their proceeding to some place or places in the actual possession of the United States, or engaged in some actual hostility, or personal service whatever until lawfully exchanged, such exchange to be effected from time to time on the same footing & to the same extent as may be agreed upon between the respective commanders of the armies & navies employed in the service of the United States.

Article 2d

Prisoners of War who may be presented to be released on parole returning to their country will

be sent when sufficiently recovered to their Country, by the post of St. Johns in Lower Canada for the mere by Serviceable, being given by the officer at the advanced post who receives them.

Article 3d.

The Detachment of Canadian Voyageurs, and all British Prisoners of War, of whatever description, belonging to the British Forces in Canada, are to be immediately sent upon their parole to the nearest advanced post towards St. Johns, giving the Commandant of the Circumstance, who will give a receipt for the same. They will of course be subject to the same restrictions as those mentioned in the 1st Article. — —

Article. 4th

Should the Fortune of War throw into place British Prisoners, whether Regulars or Militia, in the power of the American Government they are immediately to be sent back to the nearest British post and an equal number of American

Prisoners are in consequence to be discharged and exonerated from their parole as far as may be practicable, all exchanges to be made destitute of the time for Regulars & Militia, for the Militia taken in arms and other troops according to their respective engagements and organisation.

Article 5th

In the event of the Prisoners of Burgoyne's army being permitted to reside at their respective homes, the utmost precaution to be taken by both Governments, in impressing upon their minds the serious consequences which must result to them should they inconsiderately engage in any corps or Regiments, or participate any attempt, which it is officially announced to them, that they are regularly exchanged & released from their parole; and in order that no mistake may arise, involving such serious consequences, whenever any Men are proposed to be exchanged, correct authenticated lists of the individuals are

to be interchanged between the two Governments expressly mentioning the name and corps of each Soldier thus rendered eligible again to bear arms in the service of this country. —

Article 6th

Since the British Government have omitted to take lists of the Militia released upon their parole at Detroit and Queenston the American Government is to furnish as correct lists as can be procured in order to simplify and facilitate their exchange, when circumstances render it practicable.

Article 7th

Such British Prisoners as are, or may be taken in Upper Canada are to be sent to the nearest Military post in that country, instead of St. Johns.

from the Dept. of State respg.
the resolution of Congress on the
conduct of the war by the
enemy — and asking
for Col. Smith's letter

June 17. 1813

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

(No. 111)

In the House of Representatives of the United States.

31st January 1813.

Resolved that the President of the United States be requested to have collected and presented to the House during the ensuing session of Congress evidence of any departure by the navy from the ordinary modes of conducting war among civilized nations.

By Order of the House of Representatives

Signed H. Clay, Speaker

Attest

Patrick Magrader, Clerk.

Agreements for the Exchange of Prisoners of War, 1812, 1813

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

Prisoners of War

E248

Cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war between Great Britain and the United States signed at Washington, May 12, 1813.

Photostat of broadside print of provisional agreement of Nov. 28, 1812. (Exchange of naval prisoners) -E247

CARTEL *for the Exchange of* PRISONERS *of* WAR, *between* GREAT BRITAIN, *and the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

THE provisional agreement for the exchange of naval prisoners of war, made and concluded at Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, on the 28th day of November, 1812—between the Honorable RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, His Britannic Majesty's Attorney and Advocate General for the province of Nova Scotia, and WILLIAM MILLER, Esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and Agent for Prisoners of War at Halifax, and JOHN MITCHELL, Esq. late Consul of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba, American agent for prisoners of war at Halifax, having been transmitted to the Department of State of the United States for approval, and JOHN MASON, Esq. Commissary General for prisoners for the UNITED STATES, having been duly authorised to meet THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's agent for Prisoners of war, and for carrying on an exchange of prisoners, for the purpose of considering and revising the said provisional agreement; and the articles of the said agreement having been by them considered and discussed, it has been agreed by the said THOMAS BARCLAY and JOHN MASON, subject to the ratification of both their governments, that the said provisional agreement shall be so altered and revised as to stand expressed in the following words:

Article 1st. The Prisoners taken at sea, or on land, on both sides, shall be treated with humanity, conformable to the usage and practice of the most civilized nations during war; and such prisoners shall without delay, and as speedily as circumstances will admit, be exchanged on the following terms and conditions, *That is to say*: An Admiral or a General commanding in chief shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty men each; a vice Admiral, or a Lieutenant General, for officers of equal rank, or for forty men each; a Rear admiral, or a Major General, for officers of equal rank, or for thirty men each; a Commodore with a broad pendant, and a captain under him, or a Brigadier General, for officers of equal rank, or for twenty men each; a captain of a line of battle ship, or a Colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen men each; a captain of a frigate, or Lieutenant Colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for ten men each; Commanders of sloops of war, bomb ketches, fire ships and packets, or a Major, for officers of equal rank, or for eight men each; Lieutenants or masters in the navy, or captains in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for six men each; master's-mates, or lieutenants in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for four men each; midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels, and captains of private armed vessels or sub-lieutenants and ensigns, for officers of equal rank, or for three men each; lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships of war, or all non-commissioned officers of the army, for officers of equal rank, or for two men each; seamen and private soldiers one for the other.

Second.—All non-combatants, that is to say, surgeons and surgeons mates, pursers, secretaries, chaplains and schoolmasters, belonging to the army or men of war; surgeons and surgeon's mates of merchant vessels, or privateers, passengers, and all other men who are not engaged in the naval or military service of the enemy, not being sea-faring persons; all women and girls, and all boys under twelve years of age; every person of the foregoing description, or of whatever description exempt from capture by the usage and practice of the most civilized nations, when at war—if taken, shall be immediately released without exchange, and shall take their departure at their own charge, agreeably to passports to be granted them—or otherwise shall be put on board the next cartel which sails—persons found on board recaptured ships, whatever situation they may have held in the capturing ship—shall not be considered as non-combatants. Non-combatants are not to be imprisoned except for improper conduct, and if poor or unprovided with means to support themselves, the government of each nation will allow them a reasonable subsistence, having respect to their rank and situation in life.——

Third.—American prisoners taken and brought within any of the dominions of his Britannic majesty, shall be stationed for exchange at Halifax in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Bridge-town in Barbadoes, Kingston in Jamaica, Falmouth and Liverpool in England, and at no other ports or places, and British prisoners taken and brought into the U. States, shall be stationed at Salem in Massachusetts—Schenectady in the state of New-York—Providence in Rhode-Island—Wilmington in Delaware—Annapolis in Maryland—Savannah in Georgia—New-Orleans in Louisiana, and at no other ports or places in the United States.—The government of Great Britain will receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station; and the government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners; and such agents shall be protected respectively in reasonable time, not exceeding ten days. They are to be furnished by the government in whose possession they may be, with a subsistence of sound and wholesome provisions, consisting of one pound of beef, or 12 ounces of pork; one pound of wheaten bread, and a quarter of a pint of pease, or six ounces of rice, or a pound of potatoes, per day, to each man; and of salt and vinegar in the proportion of two quarts of salt, and four quarts of vinegar, to every hundred days subsistence. Or the ration shall consist of such other meats and vegetables (not changing the proportion of meat to the vegetables, and the quantity of bread, salt and vinegar always remaining the same) as may from time to time be agreed on, at the several stations, by the respective agents of the two governments, as of equal nutriment with the ration first described—Both governments shall be at liberty, by means of their respective agents to supply their prisoners with clothing, and such other small allowances, as may be deemed reasonable, and to inspect at all times the quality and quantity of subsistence provided for the prisoners of their nations respectively, as stipulated in this article.

Eighth—Every facility shall be given as far as circumstances will permit, to the exchange of prisoners; and they shall be selected for exchange according to the scale hereby established on both sides, by the respective agents of the country to which they may belong, without any interference whatever of the government in whose possession they may be: and if any prisoner is kept back, when his exchange shall be applied for, good and sufficient cause shall be assigned for such detention.

Ninth.—To carry on a regular exchange of prisoners between the two countries, four vessels shall be employed, two of which shall be provided by the British government, and two by the government of the U. States; and the two vessels of each government shall be as near as possible of the burthen of five hundred tons together, and neither of them less than two hundred tons: and shall be manned, victualled, and provided with every necessary and convenience for the safe transportation of prisoners; the expence of the two British vessels is to be defrayed by the British government and of the two American vessels, by the government of the U. States. When these vessels are provided, surveyed and approved of, by the proper officers of both governments, they shall be furnished with passports from each government, as flags of truce, and shall carry arms and ammunition sufficient, with a guard not exceeding a non commissioned officer and six men, to guard the prisoners, and keep them in subjection; and shall each carry one signal gun with a few charges of powder, and shall carry a white flag constantly at the fore top mast head—the British cartel ships shall carry a British ensign at the gaff end, or ensign staff, and the American ensign at the main top mast head—and the American cartel ships shall carry the American ensign at the gaff end or ensign staff, and the British ensign at the main top mast head. No cartel shall be suffered to proceed to sea with less than thirty days full allowance of water and provisions for the ships company, and the number of prisoners embarked on board; and when such cartels shall be established, they shall be kept at all times constantly well provided with sails, rigging, and every thing proper and necessary to make them staunch, safe, and sea-worthy; and shall be constantly employed in carrying prisoners to and from the different stations herein before named, and appointed for the exchange of prisoners; and when carrying American prisoners from a British port to an American port, the American agent at the port of embarkation shall direct the station at which such prisoners shall be delivered, and when carrying British prisoners from an American port, the British agent shall direct at which of the British stations such prisoners shall be delivered; and the agents for prisoners of war on both sides, shall by agreement settle and fix the several species of provisions which shall constitute the daily ration to be served out to prisoners while on board cartels, with the value thereof: and a regular account shall be kept of the number of days each prisoner shall have been victualled on board each cartel, and the British government shall pay at that rate the expence and cost of victualling the British prisoners delivered at a British station; and so the American government shall, in like manner, pay at the same rate the daily charge for victualling the American prisoners, delivered at an American station; but no charge is to be introduced for the transportation or carriage of prisoners, as each nation is to furnish for that service an equal number of tons of shipping.—No cartel shall be permitted to remain in port more than ten days after her arrival, unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the commanding officer of the station at which she may be, whether British or American. And in future, cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port—save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be encreased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as the occasion may require; each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the

Delaware—Annapolis in Maryland—Savannah in Georgia—New-Orleans in Louisiana, and at no other ports or places in the United States.—The government of Great Britain will receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station; and the government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners; and such agents shall be protected respectively in the same manner as the agents at the stations for exchange.

Fourth.—Whenever a prisoner is admitted to parole, the form of such parole shall be as follows:

Whereas the Agent appointed for the Care and Custody of Prisoners of War at
in has been pleased to grant leave to the Undersigned
Prisoner of War, as described on the back hereof, to reside in
upon Condition that give Parole of Honour not to withdraw from
the bounds prescribed there without leave for that purpose from the said Agent. That
will behave decently and with due respect to the laws of this Country, and also that
will not during continuance in either directly or
indirectly carry on a Correspondence with any of the enemies of or receive or
write any letters whatever, but through the hands of said Agent, in order that they may be read and
approved by him do hereby declare have given Parole
of Honor accordingly; and that will keep it inviolably. Dated at

Surname.	*Quality.*	*Ships or Corps.*	*Men of War, Privateer, or Merchtm. in which taken.*

And the agent who shall take such parole shall grant a certificate to each prisoner so paroled, certifying the limits to which his parole extends, the hours and other rules to be observed, and granting permission to such person to remain unmolested within such limits; and every commissioned officer, in the navy or army, when so paroled, if in health, shall be paid by the agent that has granted such parole to him, during the continuance thereof, the sum of three shillings sterling per day each, for subsistence; and all other prisoners so paroled shall be paid each person at the rate of one shilling and six pence per day sterling, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per American milled dollar; which pay, in case of actual sickness, shall be doubled to each so long as the surgeon shall certify the continuance of such sickness; and each sick prisoner shall also be allowed the attendance of a nurse, in case the surgeon shall certify the person to be so ill as to require such help: all which subsistence and pay is to be paid in advance twice in every week: and prisoners who shall wilfully disobey the rules and regulations established for prisoners on parole, may be sent to prison, and all rules and regulations to be observed by prisoners on parole, are to be published and made known to each prisoner; and when any prisoner shall be allowed to depart at his own expence, if he has not a sufficiency of money for that purpose, he shall be allowed necessary money, not to exceed the parole subsistence to which he would have been entitled for one month, if he had remained.

Fifth.—And in case any prisoner be permitted to return to his own country on parole, on condition of not serving until duly exchanged, such prisoner shall sign an engagement in the following form:

Whereas,
Prisoners of War at Agent for the Care and Custody of
Prisoner, described on the back hereof, permission to return to has granted me the Undersigned
upon condition that I give my Parole of Honor, that I will not enter into any Naval, Military, or other Service whatever, against the or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging; or against any powers at peace with until I shall have been regularly exchanged, and that I will surrender myself if required by the Agent of the Government, at such place, and at such time, as may be appointed, in case my Exchange shall not be effected; and I will, until exchanged, give notice from time to time of my place of residence. Now in consideration of my enlargement, I do hereby declare, that I have given my Parole of Honor accordingly, and that I will keep it inviolably.—Given under my hand at this day of
in the Year of our Lord

And to the prisoner so granted his enlargement on parole, shall be given a certificate and passport, specifying the terms and conditions of his enlargement, and a description of his person, and notice of such parole agreement shall be sent to the agent for prisoners of war, at the nearest station to the place where such parole shall be granted.

Sixth.—In case any prisoner of war shall become unmindful of the honourable obligation he lies under to the nation which shall have granted him his parole, and shall violate the same, he shall be liable to be dealt with according to the usages and customs observed in such cases by the most civilized nations when at war, and either nation shall have a right to demand from the other the surrender and restoration of any prisoner of war who shall violate his parole, and every just and reasonable satisfaction shall be given to the nation demanding the same, to shew that if such prisoner be not returned, it is by reason of its not being in the power of the nation to which he originally belonged.

Seventh.—No prisoner shall be struck with the hand, whip, stick or any other weapon whatever. The complaints of the prisoners shall be attended to, and real grievances redressed; and if they behave disorderly, they may be closely confined, and kept on two thirds allowance for a

that service an equal number of tons of shipping.—No cartel shall be permitted to remain in port more than ten days after her arrival unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the commanding officer of the station at which she may be, whether British or American. And in future, cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port—save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be encreased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as the occasion may require; each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the method hitherto observed in the present war; and after regular cartels are established, in case a number of prisoners, not less than one hundred, may be collected at any British or American port, different from the ports before named, a temporary cartel may be fitted out by order of the commanding officer at such port or ports, for the purpose of carrying such prisoners, if British, to one of the British stations before named; and if American, to one of the American stations before named, and to no other port or place; *Provided always*, that such cartel shall bring at least one hundred prisoners, and shall receive an equal number in exchange, with liberty to return with them to any port of the nation to which she belongs. And the prisoners so delivered in exchange on board such temporary cartels, shall be certified to one of the regular stations of exchange, where they shall be credited to the nation so delivering them in exchange, whether they arrive at the port of destination or not. But should there not be an equal number at such station to exchange for the number brought, the transportation in such temporary cartel must be paid for so many prisoners as shall not be exchanged.

Eleventh.—Commanders of all public ships of war of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send flags of truce into any of the established stations for exchange of prisoners of the other nation, with prisoners, to be delivered to the agent for prisoners of war of the nation to which such port belongs, and the agent receiving them shall give a receipt for them, specifying their names, quality, when and in what ship taken; and the prisoners so delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them.—

Twelfth.—Commanders of ships of war, captains of privateers and letters of marque, of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send prisoners, belonging to the other nation, in neutral vessels to any of the stations for exchange aforementioned, of the nation to which the prisoners belong; and they shall be delivered to the agent, and receipted for in the same manner as is directed and expressed in the eleventh article; and the prisoners when delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them in the neutral vessels. The expences incurred under this and the eleventh article, are to be paid by the nation sending the prisoners; and the prisoners, so embarked in neutral vessels, shall be permitted to proceed to the port of destination, without molestation or other interruption by the subjects or citizens of either of the nations.

Thirteenth.—Lists shall be exchanged by the agents on both sides, of the prisoners hitherto delivered, and after such lists are adjusted and signed agreeably to the rule of exchange hereby established—the persons named therein shall be considered as liberated and free to serve again, as well as those heretofore exchanged, notwithstanding any parole or engagement they may have previously entered into. And in future, prisoners embarked in a cartel belonging to the nation sending such prisoners, shall not be credited to the nation so sending them, until they are delivered at one of the stations of the nation to which such prisoners belong, and a receipt is obtained from the proper agent of such delivery. But where the prisoners and cartel both belong to the same nation, the delivery shall take place and receipts be given at the port of embarkation: provided that the delivery shall not be considered compleat, until the cartel is in the act of departing the port, and the nation delivering the prisoners shall retain the custody of them by maintaining a sufficient guard on board the cartel until she is actually under way; when the receipt shall be duly executed and delivered, and when special exchanges are negotiated in discharge of special paroles, a certificate of such exchange must be forwarded to the station where the parole was granted.

Fourteenth.—If either nation shall at any time have delivered more prisoners than it has received, it is optional with such nation to stop sending any more prisoners on credit, until a return shall be made equal in number to the balance so in advance.

Fifteenth.—This cartel is to be submitted for ratification to the secretary of state, for and in behalf of the government of the United States, and to the right honorable the Lords commissioners of the admiralty, for and in behalf of the government of Great Britain, and if approved by the Secretary of State of the United States—shall be provisionally executed until the assent or dissent of the Lords commissioners of the admiralty of Great Britain be known—and it is further agreed that after the mutual ratification of this cartel, either of the parties, on six months notice to the other, may declare and render the same null and no longer binding.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We the Undersigned, have hereunto set our Hands and Seals at Washington, this Twelfth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

Seal. **J. MASON.**

Seal. **THO. BARCLAY.**

Having seen and considered the foregoing Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, in all and every one of its Articles, and approved the same, I do hereby declare that the said Cartel is accepted, ratified and confirmed on the part of the United States.

SEAL

IN FAITH WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the Department of State for the said United States, to be hereunto affixed. Done at Washington, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1813, and of the Independence of these States the thirty seventh.

JAMES MONROE, Sec'ry of State.

CARTEL for the Exchange of PRISONERS of WAR, between GREAT BRITAIN, and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

THE provisional agreement for the exchange of naval prisoners of war, made and concluded at Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, on the 28th day of November, 1812—between the Honorable RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, His Britannic Majesty's Attorney and Advocate General for the province of Nova Scotia, and WILLIAM MILLER, Esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and Agent for Prisoners of War at Halifax, and JOHN MITCHELL, Esq. late Consul of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba, American agent for prisoners of war at Halifax, having been transmitted to the Department of State of the United States for approval, and JOHN MASON, Esq. Commissary General for prisoners for the UNITED STATES, having been duly authorised to meet THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq his Britannic Majesty's agent for Prisoners of war, and for carrying on an exchange of prisoners, for the purpose of considering and revising the said provisional agreement; and the articles of the said agreement having been by them considered and discussed, it has been agreed by the said THOMAS BARCLAY and JOHN MASON, subject to the ratification of both their governments, that the said provisional agreement shall be so altered and revised as to stand expressed in the following words:

Article 1st. The Prisoners taken at sea, or on land, on both sides, shall be treated with humanity, conformable to the usage and practice of the most civilized nations during war; and such prisoners shall without delay, and as speedily as circumstances will admit, be exchanged on the following terms and conditions, *That is to say*: An Admiral or a General commanding in chief shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty men each; a vice Admiral, or a Lieutenant General, for officers of equal rank, or for forty men each; a Rear admiral, or a Major General, for officers of equal rank, or for thirty men each; a Commodore with a broad pendant, and a captain under him, or a Brigadier General, for officers of equal rank, or for twenty men each; a captain of a line of battle ship, or a Colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen men each; a captain of a frigate, or Lieutenant Colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for ten men each; Commanders of sloops of war, bomb ketches, fire ships and packets, or a Major, for officers of equal rank, or for eight men each; Lieutenants or masters in the navy, or captains in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for six men each; master's-mates, or lieutenants in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for four men each; midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels, and captains of private armed vessels or sub-lieutenants and ensigns, for officers of equal rank, or for three men each; lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships of war, or all non-commissioned officers of the army, for officers of equal rank, or for two men each; seamen and private soldiers one for the other.

Second.—All non-combatants, that is to say, surgeons and surgeons mates, pursers, secretaries, chaplains and schoolmasters, belonging to the army or men of war; surgeons and surgeon's mates of merchant vessels, or privateers, passengers, and all other men who are not engaged in the naval or military service of the enemy, not being sea-faring persons; all women and girls, and all boys under twelve years of age; every person of the foregoing description, or of whatever description exempt from capture by the usage and practice of the most civilized nations, when at war—if taken, shall be immediately released without exchange, and shall take their departure at their own charge, agreeably to passports to be granted them—or otherwise shall be put on board the next cartel which sails—persons found on board recaptured ships, whatever situation they may have held in the capturing ship—shall not be considered as non-combatants. Non-combatants are not to be imprisoned except for improper conduct, and if poor or unprovided with means to support themselves, the government of each nation will allow them a reasonable subsistence, having respect to their rank and situation in life.——

Third.—American prisoners taken and brought within any of the dominions of his Britannic majesty, shall be stationed for exchange at Halifax in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Bridge-town in Barbadoes, Kingston in Jamaica, Falmouth and Liverpool in England, and at no other ports or places, and British prisoners taken and brought into the U. States, shall be stationed at Salem in Massachusetts—Schenectady in the state of New-York—Providence in Rhode-Island—Wilmington in Delaware—Annapolis in Maryland—Savannah in Georgia—New-Orleans in Louisiana, and at no other ports or places in the United States.—The government of Great Britain will receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station; and the government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners; and such agents shall be protected respectively in the same manner as the agents at the stations for exchange.

Fourth.—Whenever a prisoner is admitted to parole, the form of such parole shall be as follows:

Whereas the Agent appointed for the Care and Custody of Prisoners of War at
in has been pleased to grant leave to the Undersigned
Prisoner of War, as described on the back hereof, to reside in
upon Condition that give Parole of Honour not to withdraw from

reasonable time, not exceeding ten days. They are to be furnished by the government in whose possession they may be, with a subsistence of sound and wholesome provisions, consisting of one pound of beef, or 12 ounces of pork; one pound of wheaten bread, and a quarter of a pint of pease, or six ounces of rice, or a pound of potatoes, per day, to each man; and of salt and vinegar in the proportion of two quarts of salt, and four quarts of vinegar, to every hundred days subsistence. Or the ration shall consist of such other meats and vegetables (not changing the proportion of meat to the vegetables, and the quantity of bread, salt and vinegar always remaining the same) as may from time to time be agreed on, at the several stations, by the respective agents of the two governments, as of equal nutriment with the ration first described—Both governments shall be at liberty, by means of their respective agents, to supply their prisoners with clothing, and such other small allowances, as may be deemed reasonable, and to inspect at all times the quality and quantity of subsistence provided for the prisoners of their nations respectively, as stipulated in this article.

Eighth—Every facility shall be given as far as circumstances will permit, to the exchange of prisoners; and they shall be selected for exchange according to the scale hereby established on both sides, by the respective agents of the country to which they may belong, without any interference whatever of the government in whose possession they may be; and if any prisoner is kept back, when his exchange shall be applied for, good and sufficient cause shall be assigned for such detention.

Ninth.—To carry on a regular exchange of prisoners between the two countries, four vessels shall be employed, two of which shall be provided by the British government, and two by the government of the U. States; and the two vessels of each government shall be as near as possible of the burthen of five hundred tons together, and neither of them less than two hundred tons; and shall be manned, victualled, and provided with every necessary and convenience for the safe transportation of prisoners; the expence of the two British vessels is to be defrayed by the British government and of the two American vessels, by the government of the U. States. When these vessels are provided, surveyed and approved of, by the proper officers of both governments, they shall be furnished with passports from each government, as flags of truce, and shall carry arms and ammunition sufficient, with a guard not exceeding a non commissioned officer and six men, to guard the prisoners, and keep them in subjection; and shall each carry one signal gun with a few charges of powder, and shall carry a white flag constantly at the fore top mast head—the British cartel ships shall carry a British ensign at the gaff end, or ensign staff, and the American ensign at the main top mast head—and the American cartel ships shall carry the American ensign at the gaff end or ensign staff, and the British ensign at the main top mast head. No cartel shall be suffered to proceed to sea with less than thirty days full allowance of water and provisions for the ships company, and the number of prisoners embarked on board; and when such cartels shall be established, they shall be kept at all times constantly well provided with sails, rigging, and every thing proper and necessary to make them staunch, safe, and sea-worthy; and shall be constantly employed in carrying prisoners to and from the different stations herein before named, and appointed for the exchange of prisoners; and when carrying American prisoners from a British port to an American port, the American agent at the port of embarkation shall direct the station at which such prisoners shall be delivered, and when carrying British prisoners from an American port, the British agent shall direct at which of the British stations such prisoners shall be delivered; and the agents for prisoners of war on both sides, shall by agreement settle and fix the several species of provisions which shall constitute the daily ration to be served out to prisoners while on board cartels, with the value thereof; and a regular account shall be kept of the number of days each prisoner shall have been victualled on board each cartel, and the British government shall pay at that rate the expence and cost of victualling the British prisoners delivered at a British station; and so the American government shall, in like manner, pay at the same rate the daily charge for victualling the American prisoners, delivered at an American station; but no charge is to be introduced for the transportation or carriage of prisoners, as each nation is to furnish for that service an equal number of tons of shipping.—No cartel shall be permitted to remain in port more than ten days after her arrival unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the commanding officer of the station at which she may be, whether British or American. And in future, cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port—save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be encreased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as the occasion may require; each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the method hitherto observed in the present war; and after regular cartels are established, in case a number of prisoners, not less than one hundred, may be collected at any British or American port, different from the ports before named, a temporary cartel may be fitted out by order of the commanding officer at such port or ports, for the purpose of carrying such prisoners, if British, to one of the British stations before named; and if American, to one of the American stations

at each station; and the government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners; and such agents shall be protected respectively in the same manner as the agents at the stations for exchange.

Fourth.—Whenever a prisoner is admitted to parole, the form of such parole shall be as follows:

Whereas the Agent appointed for the Care and Custody of Prisoners of War at
in has been pleased to grant leave to the Undersigned
Prisoner of War, as described on the back hereof, to reside in
upon Condition that give Parole of Honour not to withdraw from
the bounds prescribed there without leave for that purpose from the said Agent. That
will behave decently and with due respect to the laws of this Country, and also that
will not during continuance in either directly or
indirectly carry on a Correspondence with any of the enemies of or receive or
write any letter or letters whatever, but through the hands of said Agent, in order that they may be read and
approved by him do hereby declare have given Parole
of Honor accordingly; and that will keep it inviolably. Dated at

Signature.	*Quality.*	*Ships or Corps.*	*Men of War, Privateer, or Merchtn. in which taken.*

And the agent who shall take such parole shall grant a certificate to each prisoner so paroled, certifying the limits to which his parole extends, the hours and other rules to be observed, and granting permission to such person to remain unmolested within such limits; and every commissioned officer, in the navy or army, when so paroled, if in health, shall be paid by the agent that has granted such parole to him, during the continuance thereof, the sum of three shillings sterling per day each, for subsistence; and all other prisoners so paroled shall be paid each person at the rate of one shilling and six pence per day sterling, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per American milled dollar; which pay, in case of actual sickness, shall be doubled to each so long as the surgeon shall certify the continuance of such sickness; and each sick prisoner shall also be allowed the attendance of a nurse, in case the surgeon shall certify the person to be so ill as to require such help: all which subsistence and pay is to be paid in advance twice in every week: and prisoners who shall wilfully disobey the rules and regulations established for prisoners on parole, may be sent to prison, and all rules and regulations to be observed by prisoners on parole, are to be published and made known to each prisoner; and when any prisoner shall be allowed to depart at his own expence, if he has not a sufficiency of money for that purpose, he shall be allowed necessary money, not to exceed the parole subsistence to which he would have been entitled for one month, if he had remained.

Fifth.—And in case any prisoner be permitted to return to his own country on parole, on condition of not serving until duly exchanged, such prisoner shall sign an engagement in the following form:

Whereas,
Prisoners of War at Agent for the Care and Custody of
Prisoner, described on the back hereof, permission to return to has granted me the Undersigned
upon condition that I give my Parole of Honor, that I will not enter into any Naval, Military, or other Service whatever, against the or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging; or against
any powers at peace with until I shall have been regularly exchanged, and that I will surrender myself if required by the Agent of the Government, at such place, and at such time, as may be appointed, in case my Exchange shall not be effected; and I will, until exchanged, give notice from time to time of my place of residence. Now in consideration of my enlargement, I do hereby declare, that I have given my Parole of Honor accordingly, and that I will keep it inviolably.—Given under my hand at this day of
in the Year of our Lord

And to the prisoner so granted his enlargement on parole, shall be given a certificate and passport, specifying the terms and conditions of his enlargement, and a description of his person, and notice of such parole agreement shall be sent to the agent for prisoners of war, at the nearest station to the place where such parole shall be granted.

Sixth.—In case any prisoner of war shall become unmindful of the honourable obligation he lies under to the nation which shall have granted him his parole, and shall violate the same, he shall be liable to be dealt with according to the usages and customs observed in such cases by the most civilized nations when at war, and either nation shall have a right to demand from the other the surrender and restoration of any prisoner of war who shall violate his parole, and every just and reasonable satisfaction shall be given to the nation demanding the same, to shew that if such prisoner be not returned, it is by reason of its not being in the power of the nation to which he originally belonged.

Seventh.—No prisoner shall be struck with the hand, whip, stick or any other weapon whatever. The complaints of the prisoners shall be attended to, and real grievances redressed; and if they behave disorderly, they may be closely confined, and kept on two thirds allowance for a exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be encreased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as the occasion may require; each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the method hitherto observed in the present war; and after regular cartels are established, in case a number of prisoners, not less than one hundred, may be collected at any British or American port, different from the ports before named, a temporary cartel may be fitted out by order of the commanding officer at such port or ports, for the purpose of carrying such prisoners, if British, to one of the British stations before named; and if American, to one of the American stations before named, and to no other port or place; *Provided always*, that such cartel shall bring at least one hundred prisoners, and shall receive an equal number in exchange, with liberty to return with them to any port of the nation to which she belongs. And the prisoners so delivered in exchange on board such temporary cartels, shall be certified to one of the regular stations of exchange, where they shall be credited to the nation so delivering them in exchange, whether they arrive at the port of destination or not. But should there not be an equal number at such station to exchange for the number brought, the transportation in such temporary cartel must be paid for so many prisoners as shall not be exchanged.

Eleventh.—Commanders of all public ships of war of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send flags of truce into any of the established stations for exchange of prisoners of the other nation, with prisoners, to be delivered to the agent for prisoners of war of the nation to which such port belongs, and the agent receiving them shall give a receipt for them, specifying their names, quality, when and in what ship taken; and the prisoners so delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them.—

Twelfth.—Commanders of ships of war, captains of privateers and letters of marque, of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send prisoners, belonging to the other nation, in neutral vessels to any of the stations for exchange aforementioned, of the nation to which the prisoners belong; and they shall be delivered to the agent, and receipted for in the same manner as is directed and expressed in the eleventh article; and the prisoners when delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them in the neutral vessels. The expences incurred under this and the eleventh article, are to be paid by the nation sending the prisoners; and the prisoners, so embarked in neutral vessels, shall be permitted to proceed to the port of destination, without molestation or other interruption by the subjects or citizens of either of the nations.

Thirteenth.—Lists shall be exchanged by the agents on both sides, of the prisoners hitherto delivered, and after such lists are adjusted and signed agreeably to the rule of exchange hereby established—the persons named therein shall be considered as liberated and free to serve again, as well as those heretofore exchanged, notwithstanding any parole or engagement they may have previously entered into. And in future, prisoners embarked in a cartel belonging to the nation sending such prisoners, shall not be credited to the nation so sending them, until they are delivered at one of the stations of the nation to which such prisoners belong, and a receipt is obtained from the proper agent of such delivery. But where the prisoners and cartel both belong to the same nation, the delivery shall take place and receipts be given at the port of embarkation; provided that the delivery shall not be considered compleat, until the cartel is in the act of departing the port, and the nation delivering the prisoners shall retain the custody of them by maintaining a sufficient guard on board the cartel until she is actually under way; when the receipt shall be duly executed and delivered, and when special exchanges are negotiated in discharge of special paroles, a certificate of such exchange must be forwarded to the station where the parole was granted.

Fourteenth.—If either nation shall at any time have delivered more prisoners than it has received, it is optional with such nation to stop sending any more prisoners on credit, until a return shall be made equal in number to the balance so in advance.

Fifteenth.—This cartel is to be submitted for ratification to the secretary of state, for and in behalf of the government of the United States, and to the right honorable the Lords commissioners of the admiralty, for and in behalf of the government of Great Britain, and if approved by the Secretary of State of the United States—shall be provisionally executed until the assent or dissent of the Lords commissioners of the admiralty of Great Britain be known—and it is further agreed that after the mutual ratification of this cartel, either of the parties, on six months notice to the other, may declare and render the same null and no longer binding.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We the Undersigned, have hereunto set our Hands and Seals at Washington, this Twelfth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

Seal. **J. MASON.**

Seal. **THO. BARCLAY.**

Having seen and considered the foregoing Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, in all and every one of its Articles, and approved the same, I do hereby declare that the said Cartel is accepted, ratified and confirmed on the part of the United States.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the Department of State for the said United States, to be hereunto affixed. Done at Washington, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1813, and of the Independence of these States the thirty seventh.

JAMES MONROE, Sec'ry of State.

CARTEL for the Exchange of PRISONERS of WAR, between GREAT BRITAIN, and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

THE provisional agreement for the exchange of naval prisoners of war, made and concluded at Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, on the 28th day of November, 1812—between the Honorable RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, His Britannic Majesty's Attorney and Advocate General for the province of Nova Scotia, and WILLIAM MILLER, Esq. Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and Agent for Prisoners of War at Halifax, and JOHN MITCHELL, Esq. late Consul of the United States at St. Jago de Cuba, American agent for prisoners of war at Halifax, having been transmitted to the Department of State of the United States for approval, and JOHN MASON, Esq. Commissary General for prisoners for the UNITED STATES, having been duly authorised to meet THOMAS BARCLAY, Esq his Britannic Majesty's agent for Prisoners of war, and for carrying on an exchange of prisoners, for the purpose of considering and revising the said provisional agreement; and the articles of the said agreement having been by them considered and discussed, it has been agreed by the said THOMAS BARCLAY and JOHN MASON, subject to the ratification of both their governments, that the said provisional agreement shall be so altered and revised as to stand expressed in the following words:

Article 1st. The Prisoners taken at sea, or on land, on both sides, shall be treated with humanity, conformable to the usage and practice of the most civilized nations during war; and such prisoners shall without delay, and as speedily as circumstances will admit, be exchanged on the following terms and conditions, *That is to say*: An Admiral or a General commanding in chief shall be exchanged for officers of equal rank, or for sixty men each; a vice Admiral, or a Lieutenant General, for officers of equal rank, or for forty men each; a Rear admiral, or a Major General, for officers of equal rank, or for thirty men each; a Commodore with a broad pendant, and a captain under him, or a Brigadier General, for officers of equal rank, or for twenty men each; a captain of a line of battle ship, or a Colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for fifteen men each; a captain of a frigate, or Lieutenant Colonel, for officers of equal rank, or for ten men each; Commanders of sloops of war, bomb ketches, fire ships and packets, or a Major, for officers of equal rank, or for eight men each; Lieutenants or masters in the navy, or captains in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for six men each; master's-mates, or lieutenants in the army, for officers of equal rank, or for four men each; midshipmen, warrant officers, masters of merchant vessels, and captains of private armed vessels or sub-lieutenants and ensigns, for officers of equal rank, or for three men each; lieutenants and mates of private armed vessels, mates of merchant vessels, and all petty officers of ships of war, or all non-commissioned officers of the army, for officers of equal rank, or for two men each; seamen and private soldiers one for the other.

Second.—All non-combatants, that is to say, surgeons and surgeons mates, pursers, secretaries, chaplains and schoolmasters, belonging to the army or men of war; surgeons and surgeon's mates of merchant vessels, or privateers, passengers, and all other men who are not engaged in the naval or military service of the enemy, not being sea-faring persons; all women and girls, and all boys under twelve years of age; every person of the foregoing description, or of whatever description exempt from capture by the usage and practice of the most civilized nations, when at war—if taken, shall be immediately released without exchange, and shall take their departure at their own charge, agreeably to passports to be granted them—or otherwise shall be put on board the next cartel which sails—persons found on board recaptured ships, whatever situation they may have held in the capturing ship—shall not be considered as non-combatants. Non-combatants are not to be imprisoned except for improper conduct, and if poor or unprovided with means to support themselves, the government of each nation will allow them a reasonable subsistence, having respect to their rank and situation in life.——

Third.—American prisoners taken and brought within any of the dominions of his Britannic majesty, shall be stationed for exchange at Halifax in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Bridge-town in Barbadoes, Kingston in Jamaica, Fulmouth and Liverpool in England, and at no other ports or places, and British prisoners taken and brought into the U. States, shall be stationed at Salem in Massachusetts—Schenectady in the state of New-York—Providence in Rhode-Island—Wilmington in Delaware—Annapolis in Maryland—Savannah in Georgia—New-Orleans in Louisiana, and at no other ports or places in the United States.—The government of Great Britain will receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station; and the government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners; and such agents shall be protected respectively in reasonable time, not exceeding ten days. They are to be furnished by the government in whose possession they may be, with a subsistence of sound and wholesome provisions, consisting of one pound of beef, or 12 ounces of pork; one pound of wheaten bread, and a quarter of a pint of pease, or six ounces of rice, or a pound of potatoes, per day, to each man; and of salt and vinegar in the proportion of two quarts of salt, and four quarts of vinegar, to every hundred days subsistence. Or the ration shall consist of such other meats and vegetables (not changing the proportion of meat to the vegetables, and the quantity of bread, salt and vinegar always remaining the same) as may from time to time be agreed on, at the several stations, by the respective agents of the two governments, as of equal nutriment with the ration first described—Both governments shall be at liberty, by means of their respective agents to supply their prisoners with clothing, and such other small allowances, as may be deemed reasonable, and to inspect at all times the quality and quantity of subsistence provided for the prisoners of their nations respectively, as stipulated in this article.

Eighth—Every facility shall be given as far as circumstances will permit, to the exchange of prisoners; and they shall be selected for exchange according to the scale hereby established on both sides, by the respective agents of the country to which they may belong, without any interference whatever of the government in whose possession they may be; and if any prisoner is kept back, when his exchange shall be applied for, good and sufficient cause shall be assigned for such detention.

Ninth.—To carry on a regular exchange of prisoners between the two countries, four vessels shall be employed, two of which shall be provided by the British government, and two by the government of the U. States; and the two vessels of each government shall be as near as possible of the burthen of five hundred tons together, and neither of them less than two hundred tons; and shall be manned, victualled, and provided with every necessary and convenience for the safe transportation of prisoners; the expence of the two British vessels is to be defrayed by the British government and of the two American vessels, by the government of the U. States. When these vessels are provided, surveyed and approved of, by the proper officers of both governments, they shall be furnished with passports from each government, as flags of truce, and shall carry arms and ammunition sufficient, with a guard not exceeding a non commissioned officer and six men, to guard the prisoners, and keep them in subjection; and shall each carry one signal gun with a few charges of powder, and shall carry a white flag constantly at the fore top mast head—the British cartel ships shall carry a British ensign at the gaff end, or ensign staff, and the American ensign at the main top mast head—and the American cartel ships shall carry the American ensign at the gaff end or ensign staff, and the British ensign at the main top mast head. No cartel shall be suffered to proceed to sea with less than thirty days full allowance of water and provisions for the ships company, and the number of prisoners embarked on board; and when such cartels shall be established, they shall be kept at all times constantly well provided with sails, rigging, and every thing proper and necessary to make them staunch, safe, and sea-worthy; and shall be constantly employed in carrying prisoners to and from the different stations herein before named, and appointed for the exchange of prisoners; and when carrying American prisoners from a British port to an American port, the American agent at the port of embarkation shall direct the station at which such prisoners shall be delivered, and when carrying British prisoners from an American port, the British agent shall direct at which of the British stations such prisoners shall be delivered; and the agents for prisoners of war on both sides, shall by agreement settle and fix the several species of provisions which shall constitute the daily ration to be served out to prisoners while on board cartels, with the value thereof; and a regular account shall be kept of the number of days each prisoner shall have been victualled on board each cartel, and the British government shall pay at that rate the expence and cost of victualling the British prisoners delivered at a British station; and so the American government shall, in like manner, pay at the same rate the daily charge for victualling the American prisoners, delivered at an American station; but no charge is to be introduced for the transportation or carriage of prisoners, as each nation is to furnish for that service an equal number of tons of shipping.—No cartel shall be permitted to remain in port more than ten days after her arrival unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the commanding officer of the station at which she may be, whether British or American. And in future, cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port—save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be encreased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as the occasion may require; each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the

[illegible] in Louisiana, and at [illegible] other ports or places in the United States.—The government of Great Britain will receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station; and the government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners; and such agents shall be protected respectively in the same manner as the agents at the stations for exchange.

Fourth.—Whenever a prisoner is admitted to parole, the form of such parole shall be as follows:

Whereas the Agent appointed for the Care and Custody of Prisoners of War at [illegible] has been pleased to grant leave to the Undersigned [illegible] Prisoner of War, as described on the back hereof, to reside in [illegible] upon Condition that [illegible] give [illegible] Parole of Honour not to withdraw from the lands prescribed [illegible] there without leave for that purpose from the said Agent. That [illegible] will behave decently, and with due respect to the laws of this Country, and also that [illegible] will not during [illegible] continuance in [illegible] either directly or indirectly carry on a Correspondence with any of the enemies of [illegible] or receive or [illegible] whatsoever, but through the hands of said Agent, in order that they may be read and [illegible] discovered, declare [illegible] given [illegible] Parole [illegible] and that [illegible] will keep it inviolably. Given at [illegible]

Name.	Quality.	Ship or Corps.	When & where taken.

And the agent who shall take such parole shall grant a certificate to each prisoner so paroled, certifying the limits to which his parole extends, the hours and other rules to be observed, and granting permission to such person to remain unmolested within such limits; and every commissioned officer, in the navy or army, when so paroled, if in health, shall be paid by the agent that has granted such parole to him, during the continuance thereof, the sum of three shillings sterling per day each, for subsistence; and all other prisoners so paroled shall be paid each person at the rate of one shilling and six pence per day sterling, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per American milled dollar; which pay, in case of actual sickness, shall be doubled to each so long as the surgeon shall certify the continuance of such sickness; and each sick prisoner shall also be allowed the attendance of a nurse, in case the surgeon shall certify the [illegible] person to be so ill as to require such help: all which subsistence and pay is to be paid in advance twice in every week: and prisoners, who shall wilfully disobey the rules and regulations established for prisoners on parole, may be sent to prison, and all rules and regulations to be observed by prisoners on parole, are to be published and made known to each prisoner: and when any prisoner shall be allowed to depart at his own expence, if he has not a sufficiency of money for that purpose, he shall be allowed necessary money, not to exceed the parole subsistence to which he would have been entitled for one month, if he had remained.

Fifth.—And in case any prisoner be permitted to return to his own country on parole, on condition of not serving until duly exchanged, such prisoner shall sign an engagement in the following form:

Whereas, [illegible] Agent for the Care and Custody of Prisoners of War at [illegible] has granted me the Undersigned [illegible] prisoner, described on the back hereof, permission to return to [illegible] upon condition that I give my Parole of Honor, that I will not enter into any Naval, Military, or other Service whatever, against the [illegible] or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging; or against [illegible] powers at peace with [illegible] until I shall have been regularly exchanged, and that I will surrender myself if required by the Agent of the Government, at such place, and at such time, as may be appointed, in case my Exchange shall not be effected; and I will, until exchanged, give notice from time to time of my place of residence. Now in consideration of my enlargement, I do hereby declare, that I have given my Parole of Honor accordingly, and that I will keep it inviolably.—Given under my hand at [illegible] this [illegible] day of [illegible] in the Year of our Lord [illegible]

And to the prisoner so granted his enlargement on parole, shall be given a certificate and passport, specifying the terms and conditions of his enlargement, and a description of his person, and notice of such parole agreement shall be sent to the agent for prisoners of war, at the nearest station to the place where such parole shall be granted.

Sixth.—In case any prisoner of war shall become unmindful of the honourable obligation he lies under to the nation which shall have granted him his parole, and shall violate the same, he shall be liable to be dealt with according to the usages and customs observed in such cases by the most civilized nations when at war, and either nation shall have a right to demand from the other the surrender and restoration of any prisoner of war who shall violate his parole, and every just and reasonable satisfaction shall be given to the nation demanding the same, to shew that if such prisoner be not returned, it is by reason of its not being in the power of the nation to which he originally belonged.

Seventh.—No prisoner shall be struck with the hand, whip, stick or any other weapon whatever. The complaints of the prisoners shall be attended to, and real grievances redressed; and if they behave disorderly, they may be closely confined, and kept on two thirds allowance for a that service an equal number of tons of shipping.—No cartel shall be permitted to remain in port more than ten days after her arrival unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the commanding officer of the station at which she may be, whether British or American. And in future, cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port—save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be encreased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as the occasion may require; each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the method hitherto observed in the present war; and after regular cartels are established, in case a number of prisoners, not less than one hundred, may be collected at any British or American port, different from the ports before named, a temporary cartel may be fitted out by order of the commanding officer at such port or ports, for the purpose of carrying such prisoners, if British, to one of the British stations before named; and if American, to one of the American stations before named, and to no other port or place; *Provided always*, that such cartel shall bring at least one hundred prisoners, and shall receive an equal number in exchange, with liberty to return with them to any port of the nation to which she belongs. And the prisoners so delivered in exchange on board such temporary cartels, shall be certified to one of the regular stations of exchange, where they shall be credited to the nation so delivering them in exchange, whether they arrive at the port of destination or not. But should there not be an equal number at such station to exchange for the number brought, the transportation in such temporary cartel must be paid for so many prisoners as shall not be exchanged.

Eleventh.—Commanders of all public ships of war of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send flags of trace into any of the established stations for exchange of prisoners of the other nation, with prisoners, to be delivered to the agent for prisoners of war of the nation to which such port belongs, and the agent receiving them shall give a receipt for them, specifying their names, quality, when and in what ship taken; and the prisoners so delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them.—

Twelfth.—Commanders of ships of war, captains of privateers and letters of marque, of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send prisoners, belonging to the other nation, in neutral vessels to any of the stations for exchange aforementioned, of the nation to which the prisoners belong; and they shall be delivered to the agent, and receipted for in the same manner as is directed and expressed in the eleventh article: and the prisoners when delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them in the neutral vessel. The expences incurred under this and the eleventh article, are to be paid by the nation sending the prisoners; and the prisoners, so embarked in neutral vessels, shall be permitted to proceed to the port of destination, without molestation or other interruption by the subjects or citizens of either of the nations.

Thirteenth.—Lists shall be exchanged by the agents on both sides, of the prisoners hitherto delivered, and after such lists are adjusted and signed agreeably to the rule of exchange hereby established—the persons named therein shall be considered as liberated and free to serve again, as well as those heretofore exchanged, notwithstanding any parole or engagement they may have previously entered into. And in future, prisoners embarked in a cartel belonging to the nation sending such prisoners, shall not be credited to the nation so sending them, until they are delivered at one of the stations of the nation to which such prisoners belong, and a receipt is obtained from the proper agent of such delivery. But where the prisoners and cartel both belong to the same nation, the delivery shall take place and receipts be given at the port of embarkation: provided that the delivery shall not be considered compleat, until the cartel is in the act of departing the port, and the nation delivering the prisoners shall retain the custody of them by maintaining a sufficient guard on board the cartel until she is actually under way; when the receipt shall be duly executed and delivered, and when special exchanges are negotiated in discharge of special parole, a certificate of such exchange must be forwarded to the station where the parole was granted.

Fourteenth.—If either nation shall at any time have delivered more prisoners than it has received, it is optional with such nation to stop sending any more prisoners on credit, until a return shall be made equal in number to the balance so in advance.

Fifteenth.—This cartel is to be submitted for ratification to the secretary of state, for and in behalf of the government of the United States, and to the right honorable the Lords commissioners of the admiralty, for and in behalf of the government of Great Britain, and if approved by the Secretary of State of the United States—shall be provisionally executed until the assent or dissent of the Lords commissioners of the admiralty of Great Britain be known—and it is further agreed that after the mutual ratification of this cartel, either of the parties, on six months notice to the other, may declare and render the same null and no longer binding.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We the Undersigned, have hereunto set our Hands and Seals at Washington, this Twelfth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

Seal. J. MASON.

Seal. THO. BARCLAY.

Having seen and considered the foregoing Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, in all and every one of its Articles, and approved the same, I do hereby declare that the said Cartel is accepted, ratified and confirmed on the part of the United States.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the Department of State for the said United States, to be hereunto affixed. Done at Washington, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1813, and of the Independence of these States the thirty seventh.

JAMES MONROE, Secry of State.

A PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT, for the Exchange of Naval Prisoners of War, made and concluded at HALIFAX, in the Province of NOVA-SCOTIA, on the 28th day of November, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, between the Government of GREAT-BRITAIN and the Government of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

THE Government of the United States of America having sent to Halifax, JOHN MITCHELL, Esquire, late Consul of the United States of America at St. Jago de Cuba, to act as Agent on the Part of the United States of America, for the purpose of adjusting with the Admiral Commanding at Halifax and the West-Indies the Exchange of Prisoners taken at sea; And His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, a Privy Counsellor in the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight of the Crescent, Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of all His Majesty's Ships of War stationed on the coasts of North America and the West-Indies, having appointed RICHARD JOHN UNIACKE, Esquire, a Member of the Honourable His Majesty's Council, and the Attorney and Advocate General of His Majesty for the Province of Nova-Scotia, and WILLIAM MILLER, Esquire, Lieutenant in the Royal Navy and Agent for Prisoners of War at Halifax, as Agents to treat with the said JOHN MITCHELL on the part of His Majesty's Government for the Exchange of such of His Majesty's Subjects as have been or may hereafter be captured at sea, by the public or private Ships of War belonging to the United States of America, for the American Prisoners which have been or hereafter may be taken at sea by His Majesty's Ships of War and Privateers; and the said Agents having met and discussed the Matters to them referred, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

First—The Prisoners taken at Sea on both sides shall be treated by the Government of each Nation with humanity, conformable to the usage and practice of the most Civilized Nations during War; and such Prisoners shall without delay, and as speedily as circumstances will permit, be Exchanged upon the following Terms and Conditions—*That is to say*—An Admiral or a General Commanding in Chief shall be exchanged for Officers of equal rank, or for sixty Prisoners each; a Vice-Admiral, or a General of Division, shall be exchanged for Officers of equal rank, or forty Prisoners; a Rear-Admiral, or a General of Brigade, for Officers of equal rank, or thirty Prisoners; a Commodore carrying a Broad Pendant, with a Captain under him, or a Chief of Division, shall be exchanged for Officers of equal rank, or twenty Prisoners; the Captain of a Line-of-Battle Ship, or a Chief of Brigade, shall be exchanged for Officers of equal rank, or fifteen Prisoners; a Captain of a Frigate or Sloop of War, or a Chief of Battalion, shall be exchanged for Officers of equal rank, or eight Prisoners; a Lieutenant, or Master in the Navy, or a Captain in the Army, shall be exchanged for Officers of equal rank, or six Prisoners; Ensigns, or Masters Mates in the Navy, or Lieutenants in the Army, shall be exchanged for Officers of equal rank, or four Prisoners; Midshipmen, Warrant Officers in the Navy, Masters of Merchant Vessels, Commanders of Privateers, or Sub-Lieutenants or Ensigns in the Army, shall be exchanged for Officers of equal rank, or three Prisoners; Second Captains, Lieutenants, or Mates of Merchant Vessels, or Privateers, and all Petty Officers in the Navy, and all Non-Commissioned Officers in the Army, shall severally be exchanged for persons of equal rank, or for two Seamen; and common Seamen, or Soldiers, shall be exchanged the one for the other.

Second.—All Non-combatants, that is to say, Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates, Pursers, Secretaries, Chaplains and Schoolmasters, belonging to the Army or to Men of War; Surgeons and Surgeon's Mates, belonging to Merchant Vessels or Privateers; Passengers, and all other Men who are not engaged in the Naval or Military Service of the Enemy, not being sea-faring persons; all Women and Girls, and all Boys under twelve years of age; every Person of the foregoing description, if taken, shall be immediately released without Exchange; provided there is no particular reason, or objection made, by the Commanding Officer on the station where detained; in which case they shall be admitted to their Parole, and when ordered to leave the Country, shall take their departure at their own charge, agreeably to Passports to be granted them, or otherwise shall be put on board of the next Cartel which sails; persons found on board recaptured ships, whatever situation they may have held in the capturing ship, shall not be considered as Non-combatants. Non-combatants are not to be imprisoned, except for improper Conduct, and if poor, or unprovided with means to support themselves, the Government of each Nation will allow them a reasonable Subsistence, having respect to their rank and situation in life.

Third.—American Prisoners taken and brought within the Command of His Excellency the Admiral, shall be stationed for exchange at HALIFAX, QUEBEC, BRIDGETOWN in the Island of Barbadoes, and KINGSTON in the Island of Jamaica, and at no other ports. And British Prisoners taken and brought into the United States of America, shall be stationed at BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and CHARLESTOWN, and at no other ports in the United States. The Government of Great Britain will receive and protect an Agent, to be appointed by the Government of the United States, to reside at each of the before-mentioned places, in the British Dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American Prisoners of War at each Station; And the Government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an Agent to be appointed by the British Government, to reside at each of the four Stations mentioned within the Dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British Prisoners of War at each Station; and Naval Prisoners of War shall not be sent for Exchange to any other port or place within the Command of His Excellency the Admiral, save the four ports before mentioned, nor into any other port or place in the United States, save the four ports before mentioned.

Fourth.—Admirals, Generals, Commodores, Field-Officers and Staff-Officers, in the Army; Captains in the Navy or Army, Lieutenants and Ensigns in the Navy or Army, Masters and M[illegible]

And the Prisoner so granted his Enlargement on Parole, shall be given a Certificate and Passport, specifying the terms and conditions of his Enlargement, and a description of his person. And Notice of such Parole Agreement shall be sent to the Agent for Prisoners of War at the nearest Station to the place where such Parole shall be granted.

Fifth.—In Case any Prisoner of War, the Subject of either Nation, shall become unmindful of the honourable obligation he lies under to the Nation that shall have granted him his Parole, and shall violate the same, he shall be liable to be dealt with according to the usages and customs observed in such cases, by the most civilized Nations, when at war; and either Nation shall have a right to demand from the other, the surrender and restoration of any Prisoner of War, who shall violate his Parole; and every just and reasonable satisfaction shall be given to the Nation demanding the same, to shew that if such Prisoner be not returned, it is by reason of his not being within the power or dominion of the Nation to which he originally belonged.

Seventh.—No person shall be struck with the hand, stick, whip, or any other weapon whatever; their Complaints shall be attended to, and real grievances redressed; they are to be allowed a sufficient subsistence, and if they behave disorderly, they may be close confined, and kept on two thirds allowance, for a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days.

Eighth.—Every Facility shall be given, as far as circumstances will permit, to the Exchange of Prisoners, giving a preference to exchange those longest in confinement, beginning first with the Officers and Men in the Naval or Military Service of each Government; next with the Officers and Men belonging to Merchant Vessels; and last, with the Officers and Men belonging to Privateers; and if any Prisoner is kept back, when his turn for Exchange shall arrive, good and sufficient cause shall be assigned for such detention; and if the Government of either Country shall express a desire that any particular Prisoner or Prisoners should be exchanged before their regular turn shall arrive, due attention will be paid to such request; and if refused, the reasons and causes of such refusal shall be assigned.

Ninth.—To carry on a regular Exchange of Prisoners between the two Countries, four Vessels shall be employed, which shall be as near as possible of the burthen of One Hundred and Fifty Tons each; two of which vessels shall be provided by the British Government, and two by the Government of the United States, and are to be manned, victualled, and provided with every necessary and convenience, for the safe transportation of Prisoners: The expence of the two British vessels is to be defrayed by the British Government; and of the two American vessels, by the Government of the United States; when those vessels are provided, surveyed and approved of by the proper Officers of both Governments, they shall be furnished with passports from both Governments as Flags of Truce, and shall carry arms and ammunition sufficient to guard the Prisoners and keep them in subjection, and shall each carry one signal gun, with a few charges of powder, and shall carry a White Flag constantly at the Foremast Head; the British Cartels shall carry a British Ensign at the Gaff-end, or Ensign-staff, and the American Ensign at the Main Topmast Head; and the American Cartels shall carry the American Ensign at the Gaff-end, or Ensign staff, and the British Ensign at the Main Topmast Head.—No Cartel shall be suffered to proceed to sea with less than thirty days full allowance of Water and Provisions for the ships Company and the number of Prisoners embarked on board; and when such Cartels shall be established, they shall be kept at all times constantly well provided with sails, rigging, and every thing proper and necessary to make them staunch, safe and sea-worthy; and shall be constantly employed in carrying Prisoners to and from the different stations herein before named and appointed for the Exchange of Prisoners; and when carrying American Prisoners from a British port to an American port, the American Agent at the port of embarkation, shall direct the station at which such Prisoners shall be delivered; and when carrying British Prisoners from an American port, the British Agent shall direct at what British station such Prisoners shall be delivered. And the Agents for Prisoners of War on both sides, shall, by agreement, settle and fix the several species of Provisions which shall constitute the daily ration to be served out to Prisoners, while on board Cartels, with the value thereof; and a regular account shall be kept of the number of days each Prisoner shall have been victualled on board of each Cartel; and the British Government shall pay at that rate the expence and cost of victualling the British Prisoners delivered at a British station; and so the American Government shall, in like manner, pay at the same rate the daily charge of Victualling the American Prisoners delivered at an American Station; but no charge is to be introduced for the transportation or carriage of Prisoners, as each Nation is to furnish for that service an equal number of Tons of Shipping. No Cartel shall be permitted to remain in Port more than five days after her arrival, unless delayed by winds or weather, or the order of the Commanding Officer of the Station at which she may be, whether British or American. And in future, Cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port, save the ports herein before appointed for the Exchange of Prisoners. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on, to be provided as Cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be increased; and so, in like manner, diminished by agreement, as the occasion may require—each Nation furnishing always an equal share of the Tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular Cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing Article, the transportation of Prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each Nation, according to the Method hitherto observed in the present war; and after regular Cartels are established, in case a number of Prisoners, not less than [illegible]

Provisional Agreement made at Halifax between the Am. and British Agents for the exchange of Prisoners of War

and protect an agent to be appointed by the government of the United States, to reside at or near each of the before mentioned places in the British dominions, for the purpose of inspecting the management and care which is taken of the American prisoners of war at each station; and the government of the United States will in like manner receive and protect an agent to be appointed by the British government, to reside at or near each of the stations before mentioned, within the dominions of the United States, for the like purpose of inspecting the management and care taken of the British prisoners of war at each of the stations; and each government shall be at liberty to appoint an agent to reside at or near any depot established for prisoners by the other nation, for the purpose of taking care and inspecting the state and situation of such prisoners: and such agents shall be protected respectively in the same manner as the agents at the stations for exchange.

Fourth.—Whenever a prisoner is admitted to parole, the form of such parole shall be as follows:

Whereas the Agent appointed for the Care and Custody of Prisoners of War at
in has been pleased to grant leave to the Undersigned
Prisoner of War, as described on the back hereof, to reside in
upon Condition that give Parole of Honour not to withdraw from
the bounds prescribed there without leave for that purpose from the said Agent. That
will behave decently and with due respect to the laws of this Country, and also that
will not during continuance in either directly or
indirectly carry on a Correspondence with any of the enemies of or receive or
write any letter or letters whatever, but through the hands of said Agent, in order that they may be read and
approved by him do hereby declare have given Parole
of Honor accordingly; and that will keep it inviolably. Dated at

Signature.	*Quality.*	*Ships or Corps.*	*Men of War, Privateer, or Merchtn. in which taken.*

And the agent who shall take such parole shall grant a certificate to each prisoner so paroled, certifying the limits to which his parole extends, the hours and other rules to be observed, and granting permission to such person to remain unmolested within such limits; and every commissioned officer, in the navy or army, when so paroled, if in health, shall be paid by the agent that has granted such parole to him, during the continuance thereof, the sum of three shillings sterling per day each, for subsistence; and all other prisoners so paroled shall be paid each person at the rate of one shilling and six pence per day sterling, at the rate of four shillings and six pence sterling per American milled dollar: which pay, in case of actual sickness, shall be doubled to each so long as the surgeon shall certify the continuance of such sickness; and each sick prisoner shall also be allowed the attendance of a nurse, in case the surgeon shall certify the person to be so ill as to require such help: all which subsistence and pay is to be paid in advance twice in every week: and prisoners who shall wilfully disobey the rules and regulations established for prisoners on parole, may be sent to prison, and all rules and regulations to be observed by prisoners on parole, are to be published and made known to each prisoner; and when any prisoner shall be allowed to depart at his own expence, if he has not a sufficiency of money for that purpose, he shall be allowed necessary money, not to exceed the parole subsistence to which he would have been entitled for one month, if he had remained.

Fifth.—And in case any prisoner be permitted to return to his own country on parole, on condition of not serving until duly exchanged, such prisoner shall sign an engagement in the following form:

Whereas,
Prisoners of War at Agent for the Care and Custody of
has granted me the Undersigned
Prisoner, described on the back hereof, permission to return to
upon condition that I give my Parole of Honor, that I will not enter into any Naval, Military, or other Service whatever, against the or any of the Dominions thereunto belonging; or against
any powers at peace with
until I shall have been regularly exchanged, and that I will surrender myself if required by the Agent of the Government, at such place, and at such time, as may be appointed, in case my Exchange shall not be effected; and I will, until exchanged, give notice from time to time of my place of residence. Now in consideration of my enlargement, I do hereby declare, that I have given my Parole of Honor accordingly, and that I will keep it inviolably.—Given under my hand at this day of
in the Year of our Lord

And to the prisoner so granted his enlargement on parole, shall be given a certificate and passport, specifying the terms and conditions of his enlargement, and a description of his person, and notice of such parole agreement shall be sent to the agent for prisoners of war, at the nearest station to the place where such parole shall be granted.

Sixth.—In case any prisoner of war shall become unmindful of the honourable obligation he lies under to the nation which shall have granted him his parole, and shall violate the same, he shall be liable to be dealt with according to the usages and customs observed in such cases by the most civilized nations when at war, and either nation shall have a right to demand from the other the surrender and restoration of any prisoner of war who shall violate his parole, and every just and reasonable satisfaction shall be given to the nation demanding the same, to shew that if such prisoner be not returned, it is by reason of its not being in the power of the nation to which he originally belonged.

Seventh.—No prisoner shall be struck with the hand, whip, stick or any other weapon whatever. The complaints of the prisoners shall be attended to, and real grievances redressed: and if they behave disorderly, they may be closely confined, and kept on two thirds allowance for a

commanding officer of the station [illegible] future, cartels shall on no account, unless driven by stress of weather, or some other unavoidable necessity, put into any British or American port—save the ports herein before appointed for the exchange of prisoners, unless specially agreed upon by the principal agents of the two governments. And in case the number of vessels now agreed on to be provided as cartels, shall be found insufficient, the number may be encreased, and so in like manner diminished, by agreement, as the occasion may require; each nation always furnishing an equal share of the tonnage necessary.

Tenth.—Until regular cartels shall be provided, as stipulated in the foregoing article, the transportation of prisoners is to be conducted and paid for by each nation, according to the method hitherto observed in the present war: and after regular cartels are established, in case a number of prisoners, not less than one hundred, may be collected at any British or American port, different from the ports before named, a temporary cartel may be fitted out by order of the commanding officer at such port or ports, for the purpose of carrying such prisoners, if British, to one of the British stations before named; and if American, to one of the American stations before named, and to no other port or place; *Provided always*, that such cartel shall bring at least one hundred prisoners, and shall receive an equal number in exchange, with liberty to return with them to any port of the nation to which she belongs. And the prisoners so delivered in exchange on board such temporary cartels, shall be certified to one of the regular stations of exchange, where they shall be credited to the nation so delivering them in exchange, whether they arrive at the port of destination or not. But should there not be an equal number at such station to exchange for the number brought, the transportation in such temporary cartel must be paid for so many prisoners as shall not be exchanged.

Eleventh.—Commanders of all public ships of war of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send flags of truce into any of the established stations for exchange of prisoners of the other nation, with prisoners, to be delivered to the agent for prisoners of war of the nation to which such port belongs, and the agent receiving them shall give a receipt for them, specifying their names, quality, when and in what ship taken; and the prisoners so delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them.—

Twelfth.—Commanders of ships of war, captains of privateers and letters of marque, of either of the two nations, shall be permitted to send prisoners, belonging to the other nation, in neutral vessels to any of the stations for exchange aforementioned, of the nation to which the prisoners belong; and they shall be delivered to the agent, and receipted for in the same manner as is directed and expressed in the eleventh article; and the prisoners when delivered, shall be placed to the credit of the nation sending them in the neutral vessels. The expences incurred under this and the eleventh article, are to be paid by the nation sending the prisoners; and the prisoners, so embarked in neutral vessels, shall be permitted to proceed to the port of destination without molestation or other interruption by the subjects or citizens of either of the nations.

Thirteenth.—Lists shall be exchanged by the agents on both sides, of the prisoners hitherto delivered, and after such lists are adjusted and signed agreeably to the rule of exchange hereby established—the persons named therein shall be considered as liberated and free to serve again, as well as those heretofore exchanged, notwithstanding any parole or engagement they may have previously entered into. And in future, prisoners embarked in a cartel belonging to the nation sending such prisoners, shall not be credited to the nation so sending them, until they are delivered at one of the stations of the nation to which such prisoners belong, and a receipt is obtained from the proper agent of such delivery. But where the prisoners and cartel both belong to the same nation, the delivery shall take place and receipts be given at the port of embarkation; provided that the delivery shall not be considered compleat, until the cartel is in the act of departing the port, and the nation delivering the prisoners shall retain the custody of them by maintaining a sufficient guard on board the cartel until she is actually under way: when the receipt shall be duly executed and delivered, and when special exchanges are negotiated in discharge of special paroles, a certificate of such exchange must be forwarded to the station where the parole was granted.

Fourteenth.—If either nation shall at any time have delivered more prisoners than it has received, it is optional with such nation to stop sending any more prisoners on credit, until a return shall be made equal in number to the balance so in advance.

Fifteenth.—This cartel is to be submitted for ratification to the secretary of state, for and in behalf of the government of the United States, and to the right honorable the Lords commissioners of the admiralty, for and in behalf of the government of Great Britain, and if approved by the Secretary of State of the United States—shall be provisionally executed until the assent or dissent of the Lords commissioners of the admiralty of Great Britain be known—and it is further agreed that after the mutual ratification of this cartel, either of the parties, on six months notice to the other, may declare and render the same null and no longer binding.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We the Undersigned, have hereunto set our Hands and Seals at Washington, this Twelfth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

Seal. **J. MASON.**

Seal. **THO. BARCLAY.**

Having seen and considered the foregoing Cartel for the Exchange of Prisoners, in all and every one of its Articles, and approved the same, I do hereby declare that the said Cartel is accepted, ratified and confirmed on the part of the United States.

IN FAITH WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the Department of State for the said United States, to be hereunto affixed. Done at Washington, this 14th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1813, and of the Independence of these States the thirty seventh.

SEAL

JAMES MONROE, Sec'ry of State.

Miscellaneous Letters Received Concerning the Release of Prisoners, 1812-15

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

from the Department
of State asking the exchange
of Mr Abbot,

Dec. 1814.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Mitchell, Agent for American Prisoners gone, to the Secretary of State, dated Halifax, Nov. 20. 1812.

"It was observed by Mr. Winacke that Admiral Cockburn could only engage for what regarded captures at sea; and that he (Mr. W.) would make a note and consult the Admiral, who would see Sir John C. Sherbrooke the lieutenant-governor, and know how far they could depend on Governor Prevost at Quebec to comply with or join as a party in the engagement made here.

Admirals Penn, 7 Aug.t 1812

Sir,

I am desired by Vice Admiral Stirling to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to acquaint you, that directions were given some days ago, that all seamen in the squadron under his command, who can prove themselves to be American born Subjects should be sent to the Prison Ship, until an exchange of Prisoners is established between the two countries, in consequence of

the

Wm. A. Savage, Esq.r,

the late Declaration of War by the United States against Great Britain.

I return herewith the papers which accompanied your letter, and am, Sir,

Your humble Servant
Charles Sterling Hunt
Sec^y

Admiral's Room, 19th Septr 1812

Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 15th Instt which I have laid before Vice Admiral Stirling, and I am directed to acquaint you, that as Elijah Stirling and other persons ~~on board of His Majesty's Schooner Decouverte said~~ to be American Seamen, have not when called upon, produced proof of being subjects of the United States, they do not fall under the description of persons which I informed you in my letter of the 7th Ult: were intended to be discharged from the Kings service, and to be detained on board the prison ship, until an exchange of prisoners takes place with America.

The note from Mr Ellock dated the 21st Septr 1810 is returned herewith, and as it

Wm H. Savage, Esqr,

it appears thereby that Admiral Rowley thought the circumstances under which Elijah Stirling was impressed did not permit him to be discharged, Vice Admiral Stirling does not feel himself justified in attending to the mans wishes on a bare assertion. The protection you allude to is not to be found among Admiral Rowley's papers left in this office.

The letter from Mr. William Penn, Master of the American brig Superb, a Prisoner of War at Spanish Town, is likewise returned herewith, and inquiry will be made into the circumstance stated, because private property found on board of captured vessels, ought always to be respected by Captains of British Men of War. And if ever this admirable rule is invaded, the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court will on proper representation cause justice to be done.

The allowance granted to Prisoners of War on Parole, is according to orders which have

have been in force for many years, and if it is not thought sufficient they may make a representation to the Vice Admiral through the Agent, which will be forwarded to England by the first packet.

In the conduct which Vice Admiral Sterling intends to pursue towards prisoners of war, he is alone influenced by the principles of humanity enjoined by his Instructions, and on this principle he will take care that the people on board of the Loyalist have every attention paid which circumstances may render advisable without looking forward to reciprocity in America however desirable it may be that British Subjects should have becoming treatment.

I am, Sir

Your humble Servant

Charles Sterling Jun.

Sec.

Howell John,
States that he is a Prisoner of
War on bd the Sampson.
July 1st 1813

Def.

11.

Class denoted by Number 2

[illegible]

[illegible] good effect

[illegible] as the Belief

[illegible] that people

they last failed [illegible] to

[illegible] Street

[illegible] under-stage

[illegible] the same year [illegible]

[illegible] the Belief, stage

[illegible] of [illegible] and of the

[illegible] College of Physicians

Jacob Hadley

prisoner on bd the
Sampson - applies for
a discharge, he being
a native of
Philadelphia -

City of Washington
March 27 1814

Jacob Hadley a free man of
color and the Prisoner of Philadelphia
applies for a discharge as he is
his entire subject

Jacob Hadley
states that he was
Prisoner of War on bd
the Ship Sampson, in
Engd.

Jacob Hadley a prisoner on board the Prison Ship Sampson applies for discharge on his entering into the service

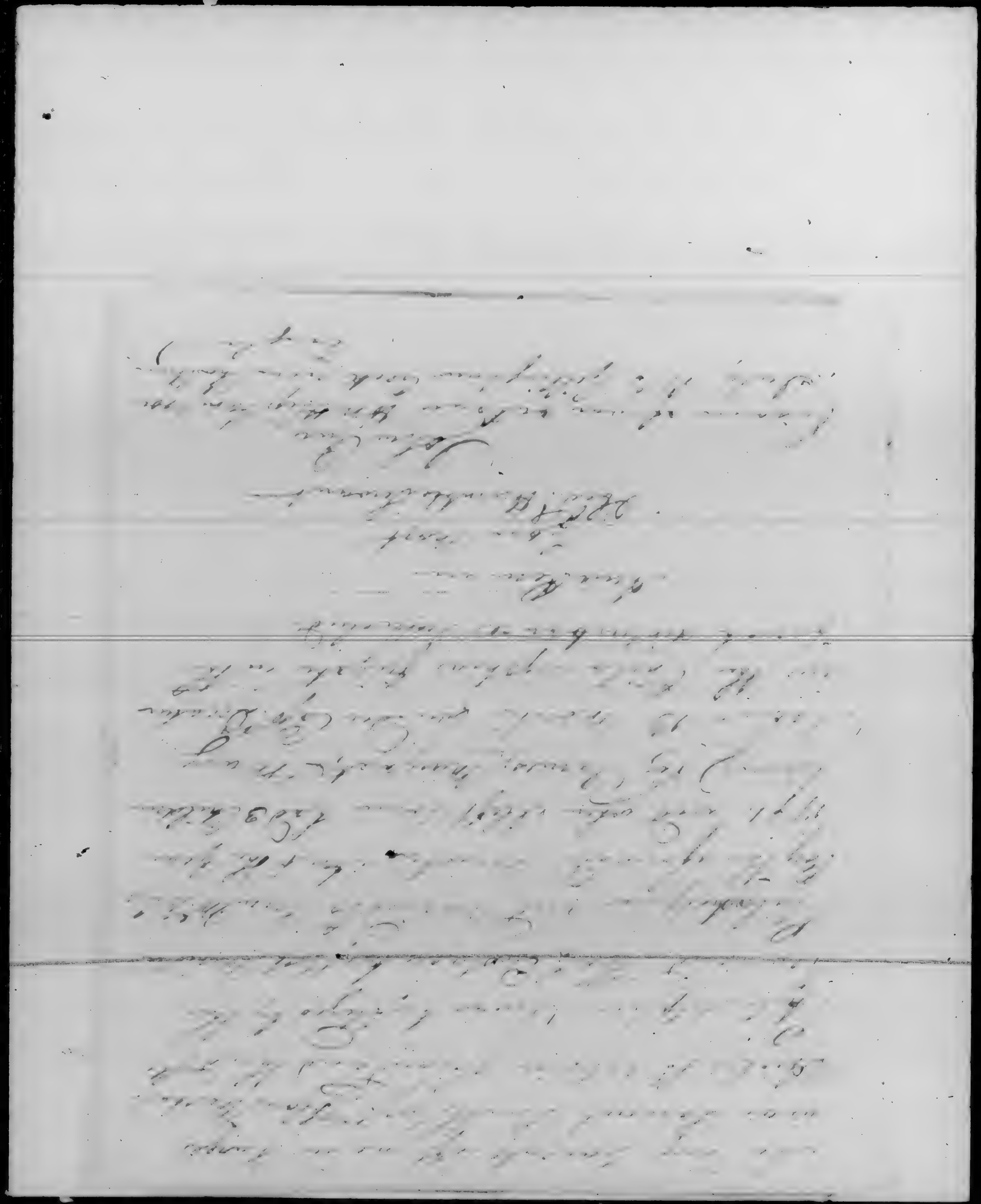
Jacob Hadley

prisoner on bd the Sampson - applies for discharge to enter the service

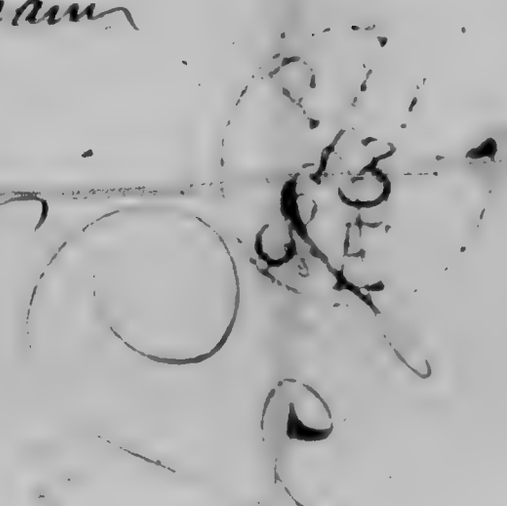
Jacob states that he was Prisoner of war on bd the Ship Sampson, in Engd.

John Clay
On board the Prison Ship
Sampson near Chatham
July 1 — 1813
requesting a protection to be
sent to him — says he was
impressed

Clay John.
States that he was a prisoner of
war on board the Sampson, in
1813.



States W Russell
On board the Prison ship
Jampson near Chatham
June 28th 1813
asking for protection



States W Russell
on board prison ships
Sampson in
England

Rennell States W.
states that he is a Prisoner of War
on bd the Sampson in Engd.

Rennell States W.
states that he is a Prisoner of War
on bd the Sampson in Engd.

Genl. E. Mason

Commissary genl. of prisoners.

Washington

Genl. Mason —

Hyde Park

1813

Infantry in Charles co.

Maryland Militia

New York Oct. 12, 1813

~~Sir I have many matters of great weight and tender~~

you my most sincere thanks for your attention. I received an order from the Marshal at Norfolk, who assures me that he will take every measure in his power to release my brother, and that Genl. Taylor had promised to send a flag on board the Dragon as soon as I should send an extract of his birth, I have accordingly sent his protection with four certificates, authenticated by the Mayor of the city. Should he not succeed I will send the papers to you, together with ~~an~~ proofs, ~~proving authenticated~~ of his being a native flag ~~?~~ for refusing to deliver himself as an American subject since the declaration of war. My reasons for thinking he is still on the Dragon are because he has either wrote or received letters from on board that ship.

I remain sir

your most obt. servt.

J. J. Gaudron

Genl. Mason

commissary Genl. for prisoners

Washington

Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, 1812-15

Washington 17th Dec.

enclosing documents relative to Impressed Americans in Jamaica — & prisoner officer,

Mr Mark Jackson
Care of Summer
Esq
Hartington
Derbyshire

Washington 17th Decem. 1812,

Sir Sidney Smith Alliance &c

Sir,

I myself in pleasing of
inclosing you the Originals of Letters, Copies of
which have already been furnished you, relative
to the subject of Commercial intercourse between
British Ships of War on the Jamaica Station, & also,
informing the same opportunity by forwarding you,
a list of a fresh of the Seamen at present Prisoners of War,
at Jamaica. When I say apart, you will be pleased,
to make to receive me, as soon as given you the said,
lists, I shall be happy to correspond with you, any
Lord, and in explaining of the same

I have the Honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obed. Servt.
Jno. Armstrong

List of American Prisoners onboard the Soya [illegible] rison Ship in the harbour of Port Royal. (Island of Jamaica)

10. Belonging to the American Privateer Paul Jones. P. Hazard Lt. Comdr. of New York. sailed from New York on the 6th July 1812 and were taken Prisoners onboard the English Ship Hassan from Gibraltar bound to Havanna on the 24th July 1812 a prize to the Paul Jones. by his majesties ship Garland.

Abraham Sandford.	(Prize masters mate).	born in New York City. State of New York.
John Reid	mariner —	born in Philadelphia. State of Pensylvania
Wm B. Ballou.	Do	— born in the County of Providence State of Rhode Island
John Boddy —	Do —	born in Kent County. State of Delaware
Cornwell S Roe —	Do —	born in Orange County State of New York
Samuel A. Wm Deursen	Do	born in the City of New York State of New York
Thomas Byrnes	Do.	born in Ditto — Ditto
Christopher Colman	Do	born in Nantucket, State of Massachusetts
Jonas Foster.	Do	born in Swedish Finland. discharged from the U. S. Sloop of War Hornet J. Lawrence Esq. Commander on the 10th June 1812. in New York —
Anthony Leo.	Do	born in New Orleans —

6. Belonging to the Hermathrodite Brig Superb of Boston. Wm Penn master bound from Bonavista to Havanna, sailed from Boston on the 6th April 1812 bound to Cadiz and was captured on the 2d of August 1812 by the Garland.

Wm Welsh.	Mariner.	born in York. State of Massachusetts
Isaac Merick	Do —	born in Chatham. State of Ditto
Daniel Jordan Merserve	Do.	born in Machias Ditto —
Francis Shaw	Do	born in Castine Ditto
Joseph Hamblet	Do.	born in Boston Ditto
John Baptist	Do.	born in Ditto — Ditto

9. Belonging to the Swedish Barque Val. of St. Bartholomew bound to New Haven, captured on the 2d August 1812 by the Garland.

Ransom Frisby (2d Mate) sailed from New Haven on the 3d April 1812 in the Brig Freeman, and she was condemned in Martinique as unseaworthy, and received onboard the Barque in St. Barts. on the 28th July to return to America, born in North Haven State of Connecticut

Timothy Thomas. — sailed from America in the same, and shipped in the same born in Woodbridge. State of Connecticut

Eneas Blakslee. Belonging to the same vessels. born in North Haven State of Connecticut

25.

25. Brot over.

Thomas Johnson. belonging to the same vessels. born in Boston State of Massachusetts
Albert Clark. Ditto Ditto. born in Huntingdon. State of Connecticut
Wm Davenport. Ditto Ditto born in New Haven. Ditto
Alfred Wolcott. Ditto Ditto born in Ditto Ditto
Wm Broddy Ditto Ditto. born in St Bartholomews
Thomas Fry. (Passenger in the Barque). left the Ship Foster of New Bedford at St. Bart. which sailed from Charleston. S. Carolina in the month of January 1812. born in Charleston. S. C.

8. Belonging to the Schooner Madisonia, Sturgess master, bound from the Brazils to Georgetown (District of Columbia) taken on the 3d August 1812. by the Garland

Wm Davis. sailed onboard the Madisonia, on the 15th January 1812. from Georgetown bound to the Brazils, born in Charles County, State of Maryland.
Willis Davis. Sailed in the same. born in Derby. State of Connecticut
John Crawford. sailed in the same. born in New London. Ditto
Baptiste. sailed in the same. born in Charles County State of Maryland.
James Bell. (Passenger) sailed in the same. born in Montgomery County State of Maryland.
George Jackson. sailed from New Orleans on the 9th February 1808. in the Ship Experiment of Philadelphia bound to Montevideo and remained in South America, untill he shipped at the Brazils to return to America in the Schooner Madisonia.
Caleb. Hopkins. (Passenger) on his return home. born in Boston Massachusetts
Geo. Williamson. sailed from Philadelphia, in the Ship Wilmot, of the same port, bound to Brazils in the month of December 1811. and remained there until he shipped in the Madisonia to return home.

4. Discharged from his Majesties ship Garland. Davis commander on the 22d August.

George Fab. Sailed in the Maria of New York, on the 1st [illegible] 1804, and was pressed onboard his Majesties Ship Hercule on the 10th July 1804 born in Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania
Edward Gomer. sailed from New York for Liverpool about 2 years and 1/2 past, been in a number of [illegible] since and was pressed in Port au Prince about 18 months since by the Garland. born in Weathersfield. State of Connecticut
Peter Nicholson. sailed in the Cicero from Philadelphia on the 27th August 1808. by the Melampus Frigate carried to Halifax turned ashore and shipped in the English Brig Ann bound to London and on her return to this Port was pressed by the Garland on the 14th February 1809. born in Newbern sailing North Carolina

37.

37. Andrew Budy. sailed in the Schooner Mary of Alexandria, in October 1810. bound to St. Jago. de Cuba, impressed in the Ft. Jago by the Bramble Schooner, Flemming commander in November 1810, born in Alexandria. District of Columbia

1. Discharged from the Sloop of War Herald.

Thomas Osborn. sailed from Wilmington in the Nancy in September 1803. for Liverpool and impressed in Portola by his majesties Ship Heron on the 15th February 1805. born in Augusta State of Georgia

Samuel Gools. — sailed from New Haven in the Schr. Friendship in September 1802. and have been in different vessels since, out of America and shipped onboard the Pelham in London, as was taken out of her Prisoners of war in Kingston born in Sharon, State of Connecticut

5. Taken out of the Pelham.

John Nickerson sailed from Savannah in the Robert of New York on the 1st Feb.y 1812. bound to London, left her there and shipped onboard the Pelham, and was taken out prisoner of War, born in Burlington State of New Jersey

Amos Hutchings. sailed from Charleston, S.C. in the Neutrality bound to London. left in the Hospital sick, and shipped onboard the Pelham, born in Lyundel State of Massachusetts.

Joseph Youngs. sailed from Savannah in the Robert of New York on the 1st Feb.y 1812 bound to London, left her there and shipped onboard the Pelham. born in City of New York State of N. York

Edmund Franklin. sailed from Newburyport in the Brig Alexandria bound to Naples on the 4th November 1810 was taken & carried into England and shipped onboard the Pelham at London born in Charleston, South Carolina.

2. Taken out of the Attalanta

Wm H. Mather — sailed on the 12th March 1812 in the Rising Hope of Boston from Savannah, bound to London where he shipped onboard the Attalanta and was taken out prisoner in Kingston —

Henry Fowley. sailed from Baltimore 7th Sept. 1809. in the Schr. Beauty, and twelve days after she hoisted Spanish colours, when he quit her, was taken out of the Attalanta born in Baltimore State of Maryland.

45.

45.

2. Taken out of the Woodman

Symon Perkins. Sailed from Savannah in the Brig Meridian in 1808. Shipped onboard the Woodman. in London and taken out of her prisoner. born Princess Ann County ~~State~~ of Virginia.

Charles Wilson. Sailed in the Schr. Friendship from Newyork in 1809. and shipped onboard the Woodman. born in Portsmouth. State of New Hampshire.

Discharged from his Majesties Schr. Decouverte.

Edward Mc. Laughlin. Sailed from Philadelphia in the Ship Annawa to Norfolk in 1809. from thence in the Sheffield to Cadiz & from thence to Cadiz & from thence to London, the Vessel being going up East left her, and proceeded from thence to St. Johns with the hopes of getting home, but the Non=Intercourse being in Amer.a, sailed for Liverpool and sailed from there for Nassau & Havanna and was prefsed by the Schr. Decouverte on the 15th December 1811. born in Philadelphia. State of Pensylvania

Samuel Olney. Sailed from Boston in the Nancy in December 1802 for Martinique, where the vessel was sold being peaceable times, shipped onboard a french Vessel. bound to Poland of France and was prefsed in Rio Janeiro, by the Ship Calcutta in July 1803. been in the service ever since born in Providence, State of Rhode Island.

Ephraim Lambert. Sailed from Newyork in the Ship Ann.a of N.York for London in December 1807 left the Ship and went onboard the Brig Mary of Newyork for Rio Janeiro. returned to London, went out again in the same vessel to R. P. and was cast away in the River Plate, and impressed onboard the Schr. Mistletoe. Kept 25 Days onboard, and Discharged through the Interference of Mr. Hill and shipped for London by his advice. from London shipped onboard another vessel bound to New Providence and was prefsed by the Decouverte on the 21st November 1811. born in [illegible] Newyork

Ebenezer Allen. Sailed from Passamaquoddy in the month of December 1809. for Kingston for Kingston and was prefsed in Kingston on the 29th Febr.y 1810 by the Decouverte. born in Harrywich, State of Massachus.

John Parish Sailed from Boston in the Volantier of Boston, in August 1807 and prefsed on the 18th Decr. 1807 by the Decouverte born in Haverhill. State of Massachusetts.

Carried to another sheet.

52.

57 Nathan Cobb, sailed from Portland in the Brig Ocean bound to Surinam in Mar 1807 was pressed the 7th Decem. 1807 it is conceived born in Philadelphia State of Pennsylvania —

58 Lewis Lodge sailed 25th August 1811 in the Brig Neutrality from Kennebunk for Jamaica, was taken away and impressed onboard the Defiance the 5th Feby 1812 this man was born in Brookfield Massachusetts

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Jacob Potter
on board the Prison ship Sampson Sept 2d 1813
impressed Seaman

Inclosed
Potter Jacob
on bd the prison
Ship Sampson
Recd Sept 13.

Pinson

John Mason Esq.

Commissary General

for Prisoners of War

Washington June 20th 1813

Sir,

Agreeable to your request I proceed to inform you that James Cunningham, and Thomas Dunnavow two seamen belonging to the late U. S. Brig Vixen, gave themselves up as subjects of Great Britain — Dunnavow was known by the Boatswain of the Southampton who reported him to the Commander Sir James Yeo who had him put under sentinel charge, the man then gave himself up and owned he was a deserter from one of his Majesty's Vessels, and and an Irishman — I have also to inform you of Anthony Bolancourt, one of the Marines belonging to the Vixen, and a Spaniard who remained behind as he did not wish to serve the U. States against great Britain, she being in alliance with his Country.

I is respectfully your Obt. Servt.

E. R. Dawes

John Mason Esq.

Mr Elijah Sterling

on board his Majesty's
Brig De Courcerte

care of Capt Francis Stewart Rn

Fort Royal Hospital 30th April 1813

Sir;

In your letter of the 25th ultimo which you informed you were an American, and impressed in the English service, I immediately wrote to Mr. Stewart who has the papers in his possession, those you sent to Mr. Savage to speak to Admiral Sterling concerning your discharge, which he declared in reply the Admiral will not give you your discharge untill you can produce more convincing proofs that you are an American. Mr. Stewart could not find your protection, and nothing more than the copy —

I feel the utmost regret in not being able to obtain your release, and all I can now do for you is on my arrival in America to inform the government of your situation, which will no doubt take such measures as will obtain your release

I remain your Most Obt. Humble Servt.

Elijah Sterling

E. R. Davis

Book

[illegible]

Lt. E. R. Davis

Statement of the treatment of American Impressed Seamen at Jamaica -

Washington June 20. 1813

Elias Alexander Esq.

Commissary General of Prisoners

Washington June 20th 1815 —

Sir,

I received your favor of yesterday with a request that I would detail the circumstances attending the imprisonment of two seamen who came home in the William Penn of Baltimore, I am extremely sorry that I have it not in my power to give you as satisfactory information as you might wish, but expect you may get the place of their residence from Mr James Bias of Baltimore who is owner of the Ship —

Richards a man who I have every reason to believe is native born Citizen of the U. S. was pressed on board the Southampton off St Domingo — the Southampton fell in with the Privateer Mary Ann of Charleston, and her prize the Ship Phoenix, being ordered to fire the bow gun of which he was Captain, and being the first gun they could get to bear upon the Mary Ann, he refused and replied he never would fire into a Vessel where his Country's flag was flying and was immediately after cut on the head and stabbed with a cutlass, also beat with a handspike till several of his ribs were broken by the Gunner, then was ordered again to fire — he replied that it was useless to beat him, — that might kill him, for he could never think of firing into any Vessel that bore his Country's flag —

He was then closely confined, until the arrival of the Ship at Port Royal was then called off by Sir James Lyo, and pointing to the Prison Ship asked him if he knew what it was he replied "yes" using the words of Sir James "Then you shall go God damn you and remain until the war is at an end". The above relate to you as it was told me by Richard Kennedy and Joseph Perkins who came home as 1st. Mate of the Wm. Penn, and who was present at the time of the above transaction. —

The other person is named Dam. Olney and now at New Castle on board the Flotilla, he was pressed and remained in the British Service Eleven years, and leaving off the War refused to do duty, and was sent on board the Prison Ship, was paroled by the Agent and came home in the William Penn and never rec. a cent for his long services ——

I beg leave also to state to you the case of Elijah Sterling a young Man belonging to Maryland who was pressed and is now on board the Brig De Couverte, in his letter to me, which I have the honor to enclose, and also my answer, to him, you will see the reasons of his detention

John Allason Comp.

I is I have the honor to be with high respect
Your ob. Sr. E. Davis

Thos. Newton

Containing information respecting John Banks an Impressed American Seaman

Washington July 12

Recd. July 13. 1813

R. U. S. July 12. 1813

Sir —

The enclosed paper will inform you concerning how he was impressed on board the Ramilies. The information was obtained of John Banks, being the person who received the letter referred to in the paper. I wish you to endeavour to obtain his testimony if possible.

I remain very respectfully your obedt. servt.

John Mason Esq
C. G. P.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

Extract of a letter from Bridgehampton, dated the 21st of June

"A letter was found in a junk bottle on the Atlantic shore at Chatham, last Tuesday, directed to the Collector in N York. The writer subscribes his name John Banks, if I mistake not; says he belongs at Hampton, Virginia, that he was impressed on board the Ramilies, as near as I can recollect, between 5 and 6 years ago; has an uncle and brother in Hampton; and wishes the Collector to inform his friends, that they may take measures to liberate him. The letter was dated in April last."

Thomas Newton

vs. Sputing Lord Banks

Nature of Hampton

impressed on the Ship

Camillies –

Washington July 10

1813

Adm. July 12

H of R. U.S. July 10. 1813

D Sir

Your note is before me. I regret that I cannot afford you any satisfactory information or advice on the subject matter of the same. I expect to obtain from Mr Fanon a statement of facts on the points mentioned by your Fellow. When I hear from Mr. Fa I will have to make known to the agents of his inquiries. I transmit to you the enclosed papers - as they speak for themselves it is unnecessary for me to make a single comment.

I am persuaded your country will be made to liberate an unfortunate American citizen from the fangs of British tyrannedom.

with great & [illegible] respect
I remain yr. obt. Sr.
Jno. [illegible]

Geo H Torrey esq
4th July

Filed

Thomas Newton Esqr

Washington

Hampton July 5th 1813 Virginia

Dear Sir, It would give me great pleasure to have it in my power to return the civility I have received from you in forwarding my Brothers Letter which came to your Hands in such a miraculous Way. I therefore have enclosed to you a Letter for Brother William Banks with certificates to prove he is an american Citizen and was born in the Town of Hampton Virginia State and County of Elizabeth City, - was it not for the Shipping in Hampton Roads which prevents any communication to Norfolk it would be in my power to obtain Mr Miles Thing's affidavit to prove his Birth who is an Elderly Gentleman that formerly lived in Hampton and was well Acquainted with my Father John Banks, also, as will with each of my Brothers In forwarding them certificates and Letter with your exertions to get him discharged from on Board of the Ship Ramilies commanded by Sir Tho Hardy, will confer

the greatest Obligations on a Stranger —

Remain with great Obligations

James Banks

NEWPORT
SEP
29
R.I.

STAMPED PAID

James Monroe Esq.

Secretary of State

Washington

To His Excellency James Monroe,
Secretary of State &c &c

Washington

The Memorial to which the Agent of the United States, Mr R. G. Beasley confines himself concerning an explanation relating to my arrestation that I had the honor to lay before him on the first of June last, controls me to refer to your Excellency with a view of the interest you bear to the unhappy Citizens of the United States.

In the year 1810 being at Mauritius Island I had the command of the American ship Hawk of Philadelphia; and after a series of operations I took a cargo for a French port. On our reaching the coast of France we were captured and brought to England. The crew were entirely americans and although we were then at Peace, we have been sent to Prison.

It was but in consequence of the

Merchants, & affiliations that the Crew were at last released. So we alone that favour was denied, and I was detained as a Prisoner of war. I resolved then on running away and had the good luck to reach the United States where I staid till April 1812 at which time I sailed from Baltimore for France on board the American Schooner Creeian after having received from your Excellence a Passport for Bordeaux, which place we landed Safely.

Some business requiring my presence in England; but the war being an impediment to it, I determined on embarking as first mate on board the Prussian Ship Wilhelmina bound to London. I was nevertheless arrested on board the said Ship on the 15th of April of the present year.

When taken into Custody I was destitute of the protecting Documents your Excellence have had the kindness to grant me, and was sent in prison as a runaway Prisoner. This is the only reason for which I am now Confined; but could I be considered as a Prisoner of war by a Nation with which the United States were then at Peace? And was it right to take me from a Prussian Ship whose Flag ought to have been a sufficient guarantee to me?

I dare then solicit your Excellency to condescend to ask from the Records Office of Charleston, S. C. where I am registered, a certificate of Citizenship, which, sent by your orders to the Agent for American Prisoners of war in London, will suffice to make me enjoy of those rights undeniable to an American citizen, and be sent back to the United States event whence I ardently aspire after.

I have the honour to be

Most respectfully and with the highest consideration of

Your Excellency's

The most obedient
Humble Servant

Jhn Maillet,
late mate of the Ship Wilhelm

Now Prisoner Prison Ship
Chatham, this 25th 1813.

I, William H. Upson Commissioner, &c. do hereby certify that Abraham Wilson Esq. is holding with in said County of Litchfield in a District of the State of Connecticut, and that the signature of Abraham Wilson Justice of the Peace in said County of Litchfield, as in his own proper hand; I, that full faith & credit is to be given to all his official acts & certificates.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my Seal of office in the City of Litchfield in said County of Litchfield this Sixth Day of March Anno Domini Eighteen Hundred and Forty Seven

Matthew S. Dunspaugh
Notary Public

In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty three on the twenty second day of January Bani Parmele and Temperance Helsey were united in marriage.

Bani the son of said Bani Parmele and Temperance his wife, was baptized on the sixth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

Certified from the church Records

by

Asa King

Present Pastor and Clerk of the church in the second Society in Killingworth in the State of Connecticut.

Middlesex County ss. Killingworth March the fifth Anno. Domini one thousand eight hundred & thirteen — Personally appeared Asa King & made oath that the above is a true copy from the church Record in Killingworth —

Before me Abraham Pierson Justice of Peace —

Bani Parmele & Temperance Kelsey were married on the twenty second day of January Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred & eighty three —

Bani son of Bani & Temperance Parmele was bor August the nineteenth Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred & eighty four —

A true copy of Record Examined by me —

Abraham Pierson Town Clerk of the Town of Killingworth in the State of Connecticut —

The Deposition of John Hull, & Eliab Parmele, both of Killingworth in the County of Middlesex & State of Connecticut, of lawful age is as follows — (viz)

That Bani Parmele Junr was born in ye Killingworth, about the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighty four — His Parents were, Bani Parmele & Temperance Parmele his wife, then living in ye Killingworth — The Deponents further say, that about the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety six, the ye Bani Parmele, moved with his family to the Town of Wallingford, in the County of New Haven in ye State of Connecticut — That, his son Bani Parmele Junr also moved with them, he being then about twelve years of age — after this time, they have frequently seen the ye Bani Junr when he has come to Killingworth to visit his friends, they say that the last time they saw him, was about eight years ago last summer — He was then, they judge, about five feet & two inches high — had redish hair, & darkish coloured, or grayish Eyes, was some freckled in his face — upon his head, near the crown, was a small place about the size of a sixpence, where no hair grew — he was a little round shouldered & his head a little stooping forward — he was a shoemaker by trade — further the Deponents say not —

John Hull
Eliab Parmele

Middlesex County ss. Killingworth March the fifth in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & thirteen — Personally appeared John Hull & Eliab Parmele & made solemn oath to the truth of the above Deposition by them subscribed —

Before me — Abraham Pierson Justice of Peace for ye Middlesex County —

This Indenture Witnesseth

That John Backus Jacob & Will Lawrence Huntington & Jabez Perkins Jun. being the major part of the select Men of Norwich by & with the advice & Order Huntington Esq. Justice of Peace for New London County have put & by these presents do bind Thomas Williams a poor Boy to live & serve to said Town of Norwich an Apprentice to Elisha Coit Gross of said Norwich Cutler with him the said Elisha Coit Gross after the Manner of an Apprentice to Serve, and Dwell from the day of the date hereof till he arrives to the age of Twenty one years During all which said Term the said Apprentice his said Master faithfully and Truly shall Serve, his Secrets keep Close, his lawful and reasonable Commands every where gladly do, and Perform, Damage to his said Master he shall not willfully do, his Masters Goods he shall not Waste, Embezzle,

Publicke, or Lend unto Others, nor suffer the same
to be Wasted, or Purloined; but with his Power shall
forthwith Discover, and make Known the same
unto his Master Towns now the Houses he
shall not frequent: At Cards, Dice, or any other
unlawful Game he shall not Play: nor Matrimony
Contract with any Person during the said Term
From his Master — Service he shall not at any
Time unlawfully Absent himself. But in all
things as a good, honest, and faithful Servant,
and Apprentice shall Bear and Behave
himself towards said Master during the full
Term aforesaid. And the said Elphalet Carew —
In Consideration Thereof,
Doth Covenant, Promise, Grant and Agree
in manner & form following that is to say that
he will teach his said Apprentice
unto, and with his said Apprentice, or cause him
to be Taught by the best Ways, and Means that he
may, or can, to Read write and Cypher so as to keep
a Book of accounts and Teach him the art of
Husbandry — if the said Apprentice be
capable to learn and will find and provide for and
unto the said Apprentice good and sufficient meat

drink washing and Lodging and Clothing and
Medicine in sickness and in health . . . . . .

Filling for an Opposition during the said Term
And at the End of the said term to dismiss
the said Apprentice with two good suits of
apparel for Every part of his Body one fit for
sabbath or Lords day and the other for working
days and a new Bible

In Testimony whereof, the said Parties to these presents
Indentures have Interchangably set their Hands
and Seals the 9th Day of December In the 15th
Year of the American Independence Anno Domini
One Thousand Seven Hundred and ninety three

Elizabeth Carver (L.S.)

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered
In Presence of
Lisah Manning

John Barkins (L.S.)
Jacob Griffith (L.S.)
Zachariah Huntington (L.S.)
Isaiah Perkins Junr (L.S.)
Andrew Huntington Justice of Peace (L.S.)

State of Connecticut } ss.
City of Norwich

Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of July A.D. 1814 before me James Stedman Notary Public which by lawful authority duly appointed and sworn residing in the City of Norwich personally appeared Mr. Elisha Leavens who subscribed his name to an Indenture of Apprenticeship on the 6th day of December A.D. 1793 of which Indenture the foregoing is a true copy (being diligently compared with the original by me the said Notary) and made solemn oath that the said Thomas Williams mentioned in said Indenture was about five years of age at the time he became bound to him said Leavens that he left his the said Leavens service about eight or nine years after, according to his best recollection and that he has since been credibly informed that said William has been impressed and is still held on board a British Ship of War. That he has lately received a letter from said William, dated Crown Prince Frederick, Prison Ship, Chatham, England, March 3rd 1814 and he verily believes said Williams wrote said letter to the the same Thomas William mentioned in said Indenture. That said Williams was born in the town of Norwich in Connecticut and baptized

Norwich June 23: 1814.

This is to certify whom it may concern,
That I find in my Notitia Parichiolis,

Thomas, Son of Jenkins Williams and John Tyler.
of Elisabeth Williams his Wife of Norwich
both of them, and both of them deceased,
Baptized September 28th A.D. 1788. by me,

John Tyler.
Rector of Christ
Church Norwich

Then by the Revd. John Tyler as appears by his certificate recorded subjoined.

And I the said Notary do certify that John Tyler whose name is subscribed to the subjoined certificate is Rector of the Episcopal Church in the Town of Norwich in the State of Connecticut.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Seal of Office this eighteenth day of July A.D. 1814

James Hedman Not: Pub:

On this second day of March in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and two before me Clement Biddle Esquire Notary public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania duly Commissioned and authorised to administer Oaths and Affirmations dwelling in

To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come.

I PHINEAS BOND, ESQUIRE, *His Britannic Majeſty's Conſul-General for the Middle and Southern States of* AMERICA, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, *That*

Mr Clement Biddle before

whom the annexed Depositions & Affirmations were taken — — — — — — *and who hath atteſted the ſame under his Hand and Notarial Seal, is a Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, duly commiſſioned and appointed, reſiding in the City of Philadelphia.*

IN FAITH AND TESTIMONY whereof, *I the ſaid Conſul-General have hereunto ſet my Hand, and affixed my Seal of Office, at the City of Philadelphia, this* first — *Day of* March *in the Year of our* LORD *One thouſand eight hundred* and two.

States

P. Bond

[illegible] or five [illegible] [illegible] light hair & complexion dark [illegible], a scar on the middle of his forehead & that he went from here [illegible] in the winter of the Year One thousand seven hundred and ninety Nine & by letter Received from him was impressed & in June last detained On board [illegible]

On this second day of September in the
year of our Lord One thousand Eight
hundred and two before me Clement
Biddle Esquire Notary public for
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania duly
Commissioned and authorized to administer
Oaths and Affirmations dwelling in
the City of Philadelphia personally came
Samuel Bolton, Samuel Levering
and James Murray all of said City
respectable Inhabitants of good
character & Credit to me well known
who being duly sworn or affirmed
depose and say that they well know
a certain Joseph Doan son of
Captain Ephraim Doan of this City
deceased; that said Joseph is a native
of the Northern Liberties of this City
and is a Citizen of these United States
and is now aged About Twenty four
Years of age, is about five feet
four or five Inches high light
hair & Complexion dark [illegible], a
scar on the middle of his forehead & that
he went from here last in the winter
of the Year One thousand Seven hun-
dred and [illegible] Nine & they Letters
received from him was impressed
in June last detained On board the

Britannic Majesty's Ship of war
Pomona then at Port Royal in
Jamaica —

Jam: Bolton

Wm Devereux
Lt. Marines

Sworn and Affirmed
before me and I also attest that
I well know the said Joseph
Doan knew his parents to
and that he is a native
& Citizen of these United States
as above set forth —

Thomas Wilde
Actg

Pope abraham alias
Jones James
on b^d the ~~fish Hawk~~ Star.
Recd June 4.

United States of America,

STATE OF MARYLAND—TO WIT:

I, **JOHN GILL**, *Notary Public, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, Commissioned and duly qualified, residing in the City of Baltimore, in the State aforesaid, do hereby* **Certify, Attest** *and* **Make Known**, *That, on the day of the date hereof before me personally appeared* Jacob [illegible] Master of the Schooner Fair Trader [illegible] [illegible] and made Oath on the Holy [illegible] of Almighty God that James Jones alias Abraham Pope – having shipped by the name of James Jones [illegible] [illegible] Abraham Pope of the following [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible], the forefinger of the right hand crooked twenty [illegible] years [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] shipped [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at Baltimore on the 19 Dec. 1811 – bound for [illegible] from whence he went to [illegible] where on the [illegible] April last said Abraham Pope was impressed from on board said Schooner Fair Trader by the Officers &c. of the British Ship of War commanded by Captn. Henry [illegible] whom said deponent [illegible] [illegible] at Barbadoes [illegible] [illegible] said Ship of War Dragon 74 guns where deponent believes said [illegible] [illegible]

Whereupon said Jacob [illegible] declared a protest & requested me the notary to protest against the said [illegible] [illegible] for so impressing the said Abraham Pope & detaining him on board said Ship of War which is hereby done in due form of law.

Of which an Act having been of me requested, I have granted these presents to serve and avail as need and occasion may require.

In Testimony Whereof, *the said Deponent hath hereunto subscribed his name, and I, the said Notary, have hereunto set my Hand and affixed my Notarial Seal, the* eighteenth *day of* March *in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and* twelve

Jno. Gill Not. Pub.

Mr John Siters
on board his M. S. Leviathan
of 74 G.

To the care of the American
Consul London

April 18th 1812
Upper Merion Township Montgomery County

Dear Nephew

I set down to write under impressions both of Joy & sorrow, that notwithstanding your afflicted state that you are still in the Land of the living; And hope the few lines will be accompanied with sufficient Documents to procure your liberty; And when you have regained that valuable Blessing; Think of your Aged feeble & Tender Mother; And your Disconsolate Wife & return to your Native happy Land where you may enjoy the blessings of this life in abundance; Lest a greater judgement over take you. No more at pt that our Family send their kind love to you & Inc your affectionate Friend & Uncle

John Siters

Nathaniel Miles

Kent County

State of Maryland } On May the 8th 1809 this day came Mary Burton before me one of the Justices of the Peace for the County ~~of~~ State aforesaid and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that William Burton is her Son, that he was born on or about April 20th in the year of our Lord Seventeen Hundred and Seventy one he is worthy complected ~~[illegible]~~ well set att abt five feet Six or eight Inches in height Wt black hair and black eyes was born in Queen Anns County in the State aforesaid and that he has been bred to the Sea faring business and has followed that Profession the greater part of his life, and that he has been absent from this Country since October 1807 since which time she has not heard or received any account or information from him of any description Att the 8th day of this instt May 1809 she received a letter from said William Burton hereon dated his Majestys Ship Milford near Lisbon February 22d 1809 and that the said William is her own lawfull child born of her body as aforesaid

Sworn to before me

James Blake

Kent County

State of Maryland } ss. May 8th 1809. this day came John Carvill Hynson before me one of the Justices of the peace for the County aforesaid and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that he is personally acquainted with Mary Burton and her son William and that he has known William since he was a child and that the Statement set forth by Mary Burton in her Certificate of the 8th day of May 1809 as aforesaid relative to said William is to the best of his knowledge correct and true.

Sworn to before — James Bland

Maryland, Kent County ss.

I hereby Certify to all whom it may concern that James Blake, Esqre. before whom it appears the aforesaid affidavit was made, and who hath thereto subscribed his name was at the time of his so doing and still is a Justice of the peace of the State of Maryland in and for said County duly Commissioned and qualified and that to his acts as such fair faith and credit is and ought to be given in Courts of Justice as aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name & affixed the seal of my Office this eighth day of April Eighteen Hundred & nine.

[illegible] Clk

John Graham

Dept of State Aug. 28. 1816

authority to advance £75 & to prosecute the suit against Scott Osborne of Halifax

Dept of State
28th August 1816.

Sir

I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you, in reply to your Letter of the 15th of last month, that you may consider yourself authorised to advance such sum as you may think necessary, and not exceeding £75 Ster. for the purpose designated in that Letter.

With great Respect
I have the Honor to be, Sir
Your Mo Obt Servt
John Graham

Genl John Mason.

Endorsed: The letters which came enclosed with yours of the 5th ult.

John Graham
Decd late of Die 1813
enclosing papers from the
Navy respecting a British
Midshipman

ansd — Monday 17 Jany:

[illegible]

[illegible]

I take the liberty of transmitting
to you at the same time which I received
the other day from Mr Baker and I request
that you will enable me to inform either
here or in your office any information which
the young Mettingman to whom they
relate.

With great Respect
I am Dear Sir
your obt Servt
Saul Salin Mason

[illegible]

John Graham
Sec. of State 17th Jan. 1815
asking for the documents respg
the Condemnation of Cases —

Jerr. Conn

Jas. Madison

Schedule

Dept of State
7th Nov. 1815.

Sir

We are much in want at present of a copy of the Decree of the Vice Admiralty Court at Jamaica relative to some Negroes captured in a Portuguese Vessel belonging to Norfolk. that which we now possess has not been matched. I have therefore to request that you will have the goodness to find out that with which you were furnished some time ago from this office. If you have copies of the other papers which came with the Decree you will be pleased to let us have them to morrow morning they will be returned to you immediately

I am Sir
most Respectfully
your Obt Servt
John Graham

Lt John Mason.

John Graham

Dist State Apl. 18. 1815

sends a letter respecting the employment of Am. seamen prisoners in England,

---

Dist State

Apl 18 1815

John Graham

Henry Clay

answer — no action

Dept of State
8th April 1815.

Dear Sir

The enclosed letter has been received since Mr Monroe left town. I send it to you with a hope that you will either reply to it yourself or send us the information which may enable us to do it. Under certain restrictions it appears to me that it would be expedient for several reasons; to comply with the request of the writer and to write accordingly to the Agent in London, if it is not now too late to do so; but of all this you are the best judge. My present object is simply to bring the subject before you.

Most Respectfully Yours.
John Graham.

Genl Mason.

John Graham

Department of State

13th Feby 1815 enclosing a letter from the crew of the President & respecting Detey-stow Hill —

John Graham enclosures

Dept of State
13th July 1815

Dear Sir

I am requested to send you the enclosed letter from Mr Lowrie and to intimate to you that the President wishes to see you on the subject of it. as I have just understood that you are yet confined on the Island by indisposition I presume every purpose might be answered if Mr Lowrie would come out in profession of your ideas on the subject.

The President to whom I made known the contents of your last letter relative to Mr De Peyster's Bill is of opinion that it ought to be paid tho he does not think it proper to form a precedent for future cases of like character that should occur. With a sincere wish for your speedy recovery I am very Respectfully Your's

J Graham

John Graham
Dep. of State 3 Jany 1815
respecting Mr Mulstute
a fugitive from Halifax
Dep. State

Genl John Mason

&c &c

George Brown

Dear Sir

I have thought that I should do right in sending you the enclosed Papers which I have just received from the Secy of State - you will best understand the Memo endorsed on them -

We are about to send a Flag vessel to Europe; but I presume in that case the Leg alludes -

Most Respectfully
Your ob
John Graham
3d Jany 1815.

I gave to Mr Monroe a day or two ago some letters from Sir Geo: Prevost relating to the Boundaries of Government & Officers - of Prize Goods as they have not been returned here - that they have gone to Quebec

(Dan Brent,

Dep. State Jany 18. 1815

sends papers in the case of

Laird Jarr detained at

Halifax as a deserter)

Dept of State, Jan. 18. 1815.

Dr Sir

I send you a number of letters and documents concerning David Parr, [also originals] with the certificate of this Department, verifying them. It appears that the writer of one of the letters, and the subject of all the other papers, David Parr, was confined as a Prisoner of war at Halifax, in Augt last on board the Centurion, and that he expected to be tried as a Deserter from the British service. These papers are sent to your office, that they may be forwarded to Mr. Mitchell, (with the letter from Parr's wife) who, it appears, has already had some agency in the case, - to prove the Citizenship, as they satisfactorily will, of the said Parr, and to effect his acquittal, under the charge of desertion.

I am, truly & respectfully, yrs,

Daniel Brent.

Thos F. Gantt esq.
Commissary General's office.

John Graham,
Dept State 17 Decr 1814
sends papers relative to
prisoners in England
& of Mr Braidwood,

Dep^t of State
7th Decr 1814.

Dear Sir

I send you herewith a letter from Mr Pleasants relative to Mr Braidwood the answer to which will shortly come from you -

Also a letter from several Gentlemen who came Passengers in the Henry Capital - stating facts which perhaps ought to be known to you -

I want also call your attention to a publication in the aurora which came on a day or two ago - signed by several American Prisoners now in England complaining of the Govt. or its agent for making an unfair distinction between those of our Citizens who were captured in Privateers

of Merchants Ships or those who belong to National Vessels -

With great Respect
I am Dear Sir
Your Most Obt Servt
John Graham

Genl John Mason -

A. Pleasonton

Washington Dec. 13 1814

enclosing a letter from Capt.
Rodney ask[illegible] the exchange
of a Prisoner at Halifax

John Graham

Dept. of State 25 Oct. 1814

the President directs that

Nicholas Peterson should be

liberated

John Graham

Dept. of State 25 Oct. 1814

The President directs that Nicholas Peterson should be liberated

Dept of State
25th Novr 1814.

Sir

I am directed to inform you that the President has, on the application of the Dutch Minister, decided that Nicholas Peterson now held as a Prisoner of War in the United States, should be released.

From the letter of the Dutch Minister this is understood that Peterson is a Native of Holland and that he was one of the Crew of a Merchant Vessel called "the Mary" captured by the United States Sloop of War "Peacock".

With great Respect
I have the Honor to be, Sir
Your Mo Obt Servt
John Graham

General John Mason
&c &c &c

John Graham

Dept. State 23d Nov. 1814

The President says Genl.
Drummonds aid had better
be returned &c

Dept of State
23d Novr 1814.

Dear Sir

I return the Papers you left with me yesterday - I mentioned the subject to the President who seemed to be of opinion that the Govt ought to comply with the promise of Genl Brown whatever it was - he therefore intimated that it would be best to give Genl Brown an opportunity of returning the aid of Genl Drummond at once or of taking the course you proposed - I presume you could forward to him Papers which would enable him to do one, or the other as he might prefer.

On the subject of alien Enemies the President thinks it would be best to do nothing at present unless in very particular

cases, as we have reason every day to expect something from our Commissioners.

On the Money Business he said nothing which pointed to any particular course.

With great Respect

I am Dear Sir

Your Mo Obt Servt

John Graham

Dept of State

Thomas J. Gantt Esqr.

Commissary Genl. office

George Town.

Dept of State Nov. 22. 1814

Account of distributions

Department of State
Nov. 22 1814

Sir,

To avoid delay, I think it proper to inform you, for the information of the Commissary General, and in answer to his letter of this day's date, that no accounts for supplies to Prisoners or destitute seamen, have been received here; from Mr. Cathcart, since the close of December 1812. Why they have not been forwarded has not been explained by him, altho' he was instructed formerly to forward his accounts whenever he had occasion to draw bills upon them.

Under these circumstances the Commissary Genl can exercise his pleasure in the disposition of the bill recently presented.

Very respectfully
I am Sir, your Obt Svt
S. Pleasonton

Thos T. Gantt Esq.

Sec'y of State
21 May — 1817
asking Copies of letters &c).

Dear Sir

I send you Sir two letters for Genl Wauchope & his
communicated to Mr Gantt which we arranged last night and
this morning as to exchange. After copying the official
one, I found that I had omitted all, in that to be sent
which related to the armistice, in consequence of which
I was forced to copy the whole over again. Need it cost
thy to say that all is right. I hope that Mr Gantt will let-
ter explicitly, & merely as bill in accts his genl W.
I should be glad as I may not have a correct copy of
these letters, that Mr Gantt would take copies of them
they have written so much
should he have a moment of inevitable leisure before
he seals & delivers them - very sincerely yours
Jas Monroe

21 May 1814.

John Graham

Washington, 10 March 1814.

recommends the case of

Samuel Cunningham

Washington
10th May 1814 –

Dear Sir

I have a second letter from Mr Cunningham stating his distressed situation. Will you bring before the Study of State in the mode you proposed the Situation of that Class of Persons to which he belongs? or will any thing else be done? I have delayed answering his Letter until I could say to him what he was to expect.

You will I am sure pardon me for remending you of this affair when you recollect the Loss of claim that Mr C has upon me –

Most Respectfully
Your
John Graham

Genl John Mason.

Sec^y of State
to parole Martins to
return to Canada
April 20th 1864

Department of State,
April 20. 1814.

Sir,

In consequence of the return to the United States of Col. Lewis and Major Madison, on parole, by permission of Sir George Prevost, the President directs that all the British officers, now in custody as Hostages, be discharged, on parole, with leave to return to Canada. It may be well, perhaps, to limit the duration of this indulgence; of the propriety and term of which limitation, however, you will be the Judge.

The President further desires, that you will extend to the twenty-three British prisoners, held in confinement upon the principle of Retaliation, every convenience and accommodation compatible with their unfortunate condition.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your ms. ob. serv.
Jas. Monroe

Gen. John Mason.

Dept. of State.

Gen. John Mason,

Georgetown,

Dis. of Col.a

Office of State

Aug. 28. 1844

Mr. Monroe presents his compliments to Gen. Mason, and informs him that all the British officers, at present in close custody as hostages, are to be released on parole. Mr. Monroe will be glad to see Gen. Mason on this subject as soon as convenience will permit.

Dept. of State,
April 18. 1814.

Secretary of State
April 12th " 1814
asking Documentary information about American Citizens being ordered to leave Canada &c

Mr. Monroe presents his compliments to Gen. Mason, and will thank him, if, when he comes to the Department of State to-Morrow, he will bring with him such documentary information as may be in the General's possession, relative to a proclamation issued by the British Authorities in Canada ordering American citizens to depart; of a subsequent refusal by the same authorities to permit them to leave the provinces; and of the enlistment and employment, in actual warfare against the United States, of native citizens thereof who had settled in Canada.

Department of State,
April 12. 1814.

of Nathaniel Treadwell junior of Ipswich in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts gentleman testify depose and say that the person mentioned in the annexed certificate was born of Mary my wife at Ipswich aforesaid at the time mentioned in said certificate, that he is Nathaniel Treadwell the 4th of Ipswich and sailed in the Privateer Rattlesnake Letter of Marque Interprize Morgan against Commander which vessel hath been captured by the British and that he is now a Prisoner Retaken by the British Government as he hath me God — Nath.l Treadwell Jr.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Essex ss. Then the above named Nathaniel Treadwell Junior in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & fourteen the aforesaid Nathl Treadwell Junior the Deponent appeared before me the Subscriber and made oath to the truth of the above deposition by him subscribed. In testimony of which I have to set my hand & seal of office this day above said

Nath Andrews Justice of the Peace —

To whom it may concern — this may certify that Nathaniel Treadwell son of Nathaniel Treadwell and Mary his wife was born April twenty eighth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven as appears recorded in the town Book of recd. of births in the Town of Ipswich in the county of Essex Commonwealth of Massachusetts and United States of America —

Ipswich March 5th 1814 Attest Nath. Wade Clerk of s. Town of Ipswich

Nathaniel Freadwell
4th

Nathl Fuller junr

I Mary Fuller the wife of Nathaniel Fuller of Newburyport in the County of Essex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts testify and say that Nathaniel Fuller mentioned in the annexed certificate was born of me on the day mentioned therein at Newburyport aforesaid and that he sailed in the Privateer or letter of Marque Enterprise Morgan Master commander which vessel hath been captured by the British and that he is now a Prisoner kept by the British government to help me yet

Mary Fuller

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Essex ss. March 5th 1814 On this day the aforementioned Mary Fuller appeared and made oath to the truth of the above deposition by her subscribed in testimony of which I have hereto set my hand & seal of office the day & year above written

Nathan Lunt Justice of the Peace —

To whom it may concern — This may certify that Nathaniel Fuller son of Nathaniel Fuller and Mary his wife was born March the twenty third one thousand seven hundred and Ninty one as appears recorded on the Town Book of record of births in the Town of Ipswich in the County of Essex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts and United States of America.

Ipswich March 5th 1814 Attest Nath. Wade Clerk of said Town of Ipswich

Martha Fuller from

Ipswich March 5th 1814

Sir I received your letter on the subject of the evidence of Bergen, lad of the American Prisoners sent to England for trial - I engaged to do not one iota of that description, but the time to which I allude was the Fall or the Spring when I was from their infancy years are serious to have the evidence sent to you. The men sent as prisoners to England, but I have not seen ~~[illegible]~~ evidence that I was charged by the British officers of the ship you will see by the same witness the evidence respecting the sex, with respect to the [illegible] [illegible] News -

James Prince Esquire
Portland &c -

John Graham
Esq. dated 1st July 1814
enclosing a bill from
A Hore asking his aid.

114
John Graham enclos=
ing a letter from Capt
A Hore to Lieut Gen
Arcel 10th Sept

John Graham
Post Office Date 1st July 1814
enclosing a bill from
A Store asking his orders

1144
John Graham enclosing a letter from A Store to J. Graham
Article 10th Forward

Department of State
1st July 1814 -

Shaler has requested me to send the inclosed letter to you - as he leaves town in a few days I write hard you to give me any information in your power on the subject to which it relates - that may communicate it to him before he goes -

Most respectfully yours
Wm Graham

Commodore Decatur -

Boston Prison Ship Halifax
Harbour 10 of Jany. 1814

Saml. Ingraham Esq.

Dear Friend

I have to inform you that on the 15th last month, we was summoned to Make our appear at Dartmouth Jail House, when we was all mustered ~~Mr. Miller Esq. when he informed us in~~ his official capacity, that we were detained as hostages, and sent on board of the Malabar prison ship, when on the 22nd there was a part of the number of the 65 Hostages, sent on board of the Annaboston Cartel and on the 27th sent on board of this ship where we now remain and God only knows not when shall be liberated

there is only one way. that I can be
relieved, by you or some other apply to
Colonel Barkley and effect my exchange
or procure in new yorke and forward it
to me at this place, and I know that
no man can effect any thing of this
kind better than yourself therefore let
me beg of you kind interference in
my behalf you will please give
my respects to Mrs & family. and
Believe yr Obt Svt

P. S. Six month is
a very long time to
be absent

P. Gr. m. Mr Graham's
including Colonel
Barclay's letter to
him

Hartford, New York 11th January 1814

Sir,

The Superintendent of the New York State Prison acquainted me some time since, that there was a young man, a British subject, confined in the prison, on a charge of robbery, which he had reason to believe he had been driven, not only from necessity, but from extremely urgent treatment from a person in the town in this city. He added that the Prisoner, if the young man had been at liberty, was in his mind, that he might be induced to appear

had requested him and the Directors to interfere in his favor, and that if we could apply to the Governor, he would do what else was necessary to obtain his Pardon. The Governor has been pleased to grant it, upon condition that he depart the States. During the war it came to be considered a perpetual. His father is a Gentleman of Independency in the British Dominions. Permit me to request you will have the goodness to lay the facts to the Governor, if this point should not be material, or if you think proper to intercede in behalf of the young man, to induce the British Minister. Her name is John B Bradley. An early answer John Graham Esq

with

veille le consentir a faire.

Jean
Will most best
Di
pour cry pleadin' gear
Shefferey

Dept of State
25. Feby 1814

Dear Sir

I now send you the Letter from Colo Barclay which you saw some days ago. The President has decided that the unfortunate Person to whom it relates is to be permitted to leave the U States as proposed by Colo B. I have not been able to see the Secy of State today to learn from him the particular course which he thinks had better be taken - but I doubt not that he would refer the Business generally to you - I therefore send you Colo B. Letter with a few lines to him by way of answer from myself - which I leave open for your perusal - Should you however think any other course better you will not I hope hesitate a moment in throwing

them into the fire -

with great Respect & Regard
I am Dear Sir
Yours most obt &c
John H. Graham

Jen: John Mason.
Esq.

Secretary of State
Jany 10. 1814
enclosing proofs of citizenship
of Wilcox detained onboard
the Dragon

Mr Monroe presents his compliments to Genl Mason and incloses the proof of citizenship of a certain William Wilcox, who is stated to be detained and serving, on board the British Ship of War Dragon now in the Chesapeake Bay. He would recommend the propriety of forwarding the proof, and of obtaining the liberation of the man, by the first Flag of Truce. Genl Mason may have occasion to send to the Commanding officer of the British Fleet.

Dep^t of State
Jany 10 1814.

Lambert. William, 1813.

Letters and Journal of xxx, respecting the operations of the Enemy (the British) in Maryland, between the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac. Transmitted to the Secretary of State & in the Postmaster Genl. Papers as follows:

Lambert. William,

1813. March 28. 86.1 - Letter of xxx to James Monroe, Secretary of State. Transmits copy of Journal up to date; with account to every day; the British reported to be at Point Lookout; one Hundred - tory during revolutionary war, plundered.

Lambert. William,

1813. April 9. No. 2. Letter of xxx to ~~J.~~ ~~Monroe~~ Secretary of State; Extracts from Journal sent by express, owing to movements of the enemy; & ambiss on the River moving to places of greater safety.

Lambert. William,

1813. April 18. No. 3 – Letter of xxx to Secretary of State. Pilots reported to have joined the British; information difficult to obtain; exact position of Maryland Point. Encloses journal & copy of letter to Capt. W. W. Lewis, Ranfie May Creek.

Lambert. William,

1813. April 16. No. 3a Copy of Letter from xxx to Capt. W. W. Lewis requesting information as to movements & probable designs of the enemy, which will be transmitted to Seat of Government.

Lambert. William,

1813. April 25. No. 4. Letter of xxx to Secretary of State, encloses Journal; asks leave of absence to go to Washington; prejudices exist against him.

Lambert. William,

1813. May 2. No. 5. Letter from xxx to Secretary of State. Transmits copy of letter from Henry Fritz agent at Point Lookout containing items as to enemy's fleet. Suggests that a small vessel be stationed at mouth of Nanjemoy to hail vessels bound up. Capt. W. W. Lewis suitable for this service - contradictory rumours as to movements of British vessels.

Lambert. William,

1813. May 16. No. 6. Letter from xxx to Secretary of State. Concerning leave to go to Washington.

Lambert. William,
1813 May 21. No. 7 – Letter from xxx to Secretary of State enclosing Journal. from 16. to 22d. May.

Lambert. William,
1813. May 27. No. 8. Letter from xxx to Secretary of State; has received a Communication from the post master at Maryland Point, which furnishes inclosed statement of vessels passing up & down the Potomac!

Lambert. William,
1813. May 31. No. 9. Letter from
Henry Hurtz (Jr.) to xxx as to Move
-ments of the enemy's vessels

Lambert. William,
1813. June 6. No. 10. Letter from
xxx to Secretary of State, enclosing
Journal from 30. May to 5. June.

Lambert. Willcox,

1813. June 13. No. 11 – Letter from xxx to Secretary of State – relative to the employment of a small vessel on the Potomac to watch movements of the Enemy; it should be stationed at Nanjemoy creek.

Lambert. Willcox,

1813. June 27. No. 12. Letter from xxx to Secretary of State enclosing extract from Mr. Wertz's letter rel. to communications ucl of mail: Public gun-boats & Frigate Adams ~~are~~ at anchor in Nanjemoy reach; no information as to designs of the Enemy.

Lambert. William,

1813. July 4. No. 13. Letter from xxx to Secretary of State, enclosing copy of journal from June 27. to July 3 — News rec'd. of the taking of Hampton Va. by the British.

Lambert. William,

1813. July 18. No. 14. Letter from xxx to Secretary of State. Families moving back from the shore ~~Potomac~~ on account of approach of the enemy. Report that British result of War has come as far as Ind Lands.

Lambert. William,

1813. Aug 14. 80.15. Letter from xxx to Secretary of State. No journal kept since July 17. reports that the enemy has returned down the Bay.

Sunday July 11th. [illegible] Hoe's ferry, and [illegible] to attend." — nine o'clock, A.M. the frigate [illegible] loop, apparently way from her anchorage opposite [illegible] sons seen Potomac creek, and sailed up the [illegible] ding, as it is said, to go as far as [illegible] reach for fresh water. [illegible] o'clock, P.M. schooners, in view of each other, loaded wit wood and lumber passed up — seven o'clo P.M. a small schooner loaded with lum passed up — half after seven, P.M. [illegible] 'd come in company, both light, passed down — at the same time, a schooner loaded with wood, [illegible]

Monday July 12th 1813. [illegible] clock, A.M. a schooner, apparently light down — No other vessel seen on the ri [illegible]

Tuesday July 13th 1813.

After twelve o'clock, a schooner loaded wi wood, passed up — three o'clock, P.M. schooners, in company, one loaded with flo the other's lading not known, passed up — 3/4 after three, P.M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up.

Wednesda

[illegible]day, July 14th 1813.

[illegible] six o'clock, A.M. a schooner [illegible] light, came up the river, and [illegible] above Maryland point — nine [illegible]ck, A.M. got under way, and passed up — [illegible]m ten o'clock, A.M. to seven o'clock, P.M. [illegible] of the public gun-boats passed up — also [illegible] schooners — and a top-sail sloop, loaded [illegible]wood and lumber.

Thursday, July 15th 1813.

[illegible] eight o'clock, A.M. a small schooner, apparent[illegible]ht, passed down — at the same time, a s[illegible] [illegible]ded with wood, passed up — four o'clo[illegible] [illegible]t, a small schooner, loaded (supposed) with [illegible] [illegible]er, passed up. —

Friday, July 16th 1813.

[illegible] o'clock, a schooner apparently ligh[illegible] [illegible] — three o'clock, P.M. — received a [illegible]m Dr. Benjamin Sedwick, of King George [illegible]nty, [illegible]irginia, dated the 15th instant, of which the [illegible]llowing is a true extract —

"We had an alarm last night with the news of two frigates and several tenders being a few miles below the narrows — all of the militia of this county have gone on to Hoe's ferry, and orders from the adjoining county to attend." — half after five o'clock, P.M. a sloop, apparently light, passed up the river — nine persons seen onboard —

Saturday, July 17th 1813.

Seven o'clock, A.M. rode to the mouth of Nanjemoy creek, at which the following information has been obtained, — "that 13 or 14 sail of the enemy's vessels had come up the Potomac, — six of them as high as [illegible] [illegible]luck creek, on the Virginia side — the [illegible] lower down, — that they had taken [illegible] four gun-boats, the schooner Adel[illegible] [illegible]ere expected up the river the first fair [illegible] three o'clock, P.M. one of the public gun-boats passed down —

Nanjemoy
28 March 1813

Free

Honble

James Monroe,

Secretary of State,

City of Washington.

Franklin Stoddart
Nanjemoy

Franklin Stoddert
Nanjemoy 28 March 1813
Recd 31 do
Recommends a Lieutenant of the Marine Corps

Nauvoo
28 March 1843

Free

Hon.ble

James Monroe,

Secretary of State,

City of Washington.

Publ. Documents
Vol. 1 p. 1

Illinois Adjutant Manuscript
March 28, 1843.

Recommends the formation of the
Macedonia Mounted Rangers
Please signed at Manchester Point

Maryland point, th
March 28. 1813.

Sir,

I beg leave to transmit a copy of my journal to the present time; and to inform you of my intention to send it to you, as well as to the Postmaster General, by every mail from this place.

With great respect,

I am, Sir,

Your most Obed. Serv.t

William Lambert

The Secretary of State.}

☞. It is not believed here, that the British have come in this direction farther than New point Comfort. A flying report, not credited, states that on Tuesday, the 23.d instant, they were at Point Look Out, and plundered one Armstrong, — said to have been a noted tory during the revolutionary war.

William Lambert
apiil 9. 1813
(containing extracts from
his journal —

Maryland Point, or Nanjemoy,
April 9. 1813.

Sir,

In consequence of information relative to the movements of the enemy, obtained yesterday and this morning, which will be found in the inclosed extract from my journal, I have thought it advisable to send it by express, without delay; and to state, in addition thereto, that several families immediately on the river, are moving, and preparing to move their effects to places of greater safety.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most Obed.t Servant,
William Lambert.

Hon:ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State.

Hon.ble

James Monroe,

by Express. } Secretary of State,

City of Washington.

Copy Letter to
Capt. Wm W. Lewis.

Free

Hon.ble

James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U.S.

City of Washington.

Maryland
18 Apr. 1813

William Hamilton
Apr 18. 1813
Justifying his action of
Maryland

Free

Hon.ble
James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

Manymoy
18 Apr. 1813

Wm. Lillington Lambert
Apr. 18. 1813
Enclosing his letter of
Manymoy

Maryland Point, April 18th, 1813.

Sir,

It is reported here, that several pilots residing in St. Mary's county, have joined the British, among the number, one of the name of Christopher Lynch; and another of the name of Smith, who committed wilful murder, by wantonly shooting a man some time last year, at or near Point Look out, and made his escape from justice: whether those pilots have volunteered their services, or have been taken by force, is not yet known. The agent for the General post office appointed to reside at or near the mouth of the river, will have it in his power either to confirm or contradict the report.

I find it more difficult than I at first apprehended, to obtain such information as I would wish to transmit to your department. Maryland point is nearly S. b. W. from the City of Washington, and the distance, via Port Tobacco, about 54 miles, probably 50 by the nearest road, and about 4½ above the mouth of Nanjemoy Creek. The river here is between four and five miles wide, and very little intercourse seems to be kept up between the inhabitants of the Virginia and Maryland Shores. In a direction nearly W. S. W. from the place of my residence, the mouth of Potomack creek, which divides the Counties of Stafford and King George, in Virginia, is plainly to be seen without the help of a glass. About three miles above, and in a direction W. b. N. the mouth of Aquia creek

is also

is also to be seen; but the breadth of the river, and perhaps, a difference of political opinions, may prevent frequent intercourse.

With the extract from my journal to the 17.th instant, I inclose a copy of a letter addressed to Capt. William W. Lewis, at the mouth of Nanjemoy Creek; and hope, that with his assistance, I shall be prepared by the next post, to send intelligence more worthy of your attention than any I have yet been able to communicate.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obed. Servant,
William Lambert.

Hon:ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State.

(Copy.)

"Maryland point, April 16th. 1813.

"Sir,

"Your situation at the mouth of Nanjemoy Creek will enable you to see vessels at a considerable distance down the river, from which you may be apprized of the approach of the enemy some time before they could arrive at this point: this circumstance, together with other means of observation and intelligence arising from your acquaintance with masters of American vessels bound up and down the Potomack, induce me to request, that you will be good enough to collect and commit to writing, every kind of information on which you can depend, relative to the movements or probable designs of the enemy, especially such of them as may peculiarly affect the inhabitants of St. Mary's and Charles Counties in Maryland, and furnish me with a copy at any time that may be most convenient to you. It will naturally occur to you, that matters of fact, well authenticated, and not idle or exaggerated reports, will constitute the ground-work of the communications I wish to transmit to the seat of our national government; and I shall be happy at all times, during the continuance of my agency at this place, to be favored with your co-operation or assistance."

"It will, no doubt, be gratifying to you to know, that by a compliance on your part with the request herein made, you may and will essentially benefit the community of which you are a member."

"I am, Sir, with respect, &c.

Capt. William W. Lewis, - - - }
mouth of Nanjemoy Creek, Maryland. }

Hon.ble

James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U. S.

City of Washington.

Nanjemoy
25 April 1813

Free

Hon. James Monroe
Washington

Wm. Lamb
Aug. 18. 1813

Hon.ble

James M.

Secret

Nagpur
25 April 1813

Illegible
Date 18. 1813

Maryland Point, April 25th 1813.

Sir,

I have not had it in my power to collect any information, during the last week, in addition to the uninteresting statement contained in the inclosed extract from my journal.

It is my wish to be at the city of Wash= =ington, some days previous to the next meeting of Congress, without a relinquishment of my employ= =ment here, if it should then be thought necessary. I have heretofore, without disguise, expressed to you my views, if, by a removal of the strong, and I will say, unjust prejudices against me, they can be realized.

The principal cause of dissatisfaction which arises from my appointment at this place, is, the well-founded apprehension, that all the service I can render my country, in the execution of its duties, will amount to little or nothing.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedt. Servant,

William Lambert.

Hon.ble James Monroe, Esqr.
Secy of State, U.S.

William Lambert – May 2? 1813

The collectionary
of a certain [illegible]
of Monmouth, in
[illegible] by the [illegible]
[illegible] Glass, so in
[illegible] – on the
[illegible] [illegible]
of [illegible]

The establishment
of a Lodgment post
at Manjemoy, is
advised by the post
master Genl. as im-
portant — on the au-
thority & persuasion
of Mr Lawrence

William Lambert — Mang 2 1813

Marylandpoint, May 2d 1813.

Sir,

I transmit herewith, a copy of a letter addressed to me from the agent at Point Lookout, received on the 25th ult.o and which I could not before communicate, without an unjustifiable detention of the post-rider from this place to Port Tobacco, on Sunday last.

"Point Lookout, April 19th 1813.

"Dr Sir, "Since the fleet passed up the bay, three small schooners have come up the bay, and passed up Potowmac, as far as Blackstone's island,* heaving their lead, returned again, and went down the bay."

"The privateer Highflyer went up the bay in company with the fleet, returned again on Wednesday following, and went down the bay, I suppose to the fleet below with intelligence from above; she again returned on Saturday, and passed up the bay about 12 o'clock: from this movement, I expect another force will be up probably for Potowmac."

"I have, &c.

(Signed) Henry Wertz, jun.r

The extract from my journal for the last week will shew, that I have been down the river as far as Rozier's creek, on the Virginia side; and that but

*. about 40 miles below Maryland point.

but little information could be obtained relative to the movements of the enemy: during my absence, no regular statement of the passage of vessels up and down the river, could be made. My intention in going about 25 miles below this point, was to obtain and transmit more satisfactory intelligence; but in this I have, in a great measure, been disappointed. I submit to your judgment, whether it might not be advisable to station a small vessel at the mouth of Nanjemoy Creek, five miles below this point, for the purpose of frequent passages down the river, and of hailing vessels bound up: this arrangement would afford the opportunities to go down with William W. Lewis, an experienced sea captain, who resides near the mouth of the creek, and has offered to accompany me at any time I might propose. From capt. Lewis's character and respectable standing in his neighbourhood, I can have no doubt that he might be safely entrusted with the care of such vessel. Mr. Simms's revenue boat is too small; and it is possible that he might want the use of it, during such excursions on the water.

You will do me the justice to believe, that a sincere desire to be serviceable to the national government and to the people in this quarter, has induced me to submit the foregoing arrangement to your consideration. It is not in my power to board or hail vessels passing up or down the river at this place, without assistance, which cannot at all times be had; therefore, the most regular statement of vessels seen from the shore, without a knowledge of

of their destination, freight, &c. must, in a great measure, be unessential.

The manouvres of the British vessels, as stated in Mr. Wertz's letter to me, so far as they relate to their approaching to, and returning from Blackstone's island, have been confirmed by the testimony of a son of the proprietor of that island. It would appear from the letter, that it is their intention to come up the Potomac, but when, is uncertain: perhaps, they may wait until the meeting of Congress, before they make the attempt. It would, no doubt, be a valuable prize to seize upon the members of the legislative and executive branches of the American government, when assembled to enact and carry into effect the laws of the Union; but if that object cannot be completed, they may, at least, disturb important operations by a sudden invasion, at a time when their attention is ostensibly directed another way.

It will be seen by the report of an officer of one of the public gun-boats, contained in the latter part of the extract from my journal, that the above statement relating to the approach of the enemy to Blackstone's island, is incorrect — I [redacted] shall send by this day's mail, the original letter of Mr. Wertz to the Postmaster General.

Hon:ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U. S.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obed. servant,
William Lambert.

Free

7 1813

Hon.ble

James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U.S.

City of Washington.

Williamsburg Jan.y 9th

Mailing cards from Mr 9th

to the 16th May 1813

Maryland point, May 16th 1813.

Sir,

I have written to the Postmaster General, by this day's mail, apprizing him of my wish to be at the city of Washington, for a few days in the next week. Several matters of business in which I am concerned, and cannot satisfactorily be transacted by another person, require my personal attendance & the sincere respect which your friendship, evinced in various instances, may justly claim, will make it equally proper to notify you of my intention, independent of a sense of duty as an agent appointed by Executive authority.

I am, Sir, with great esteem,

Your most obedt. Servant,

William Lambert.

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Sec'y of State, U.S.

Journal of William Lambert

detailing events on the Potomac

in the vicinity of Maryland Point

from the 16th. to the 28th. May 1813

Maryland point, May 21st 1813.

No 7

Sir,

Nothing has happened, to my knowledge, in the course of this week, in addition to, or explanatory of, the extract herewith sent.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedt Servant,
William Lambert.

To
Hon.ble James Monroe,
Sec'y of State, U. S.

William Lambert
May 27. 1813

Hon.ble
James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

Recd

City of Washington, May 27th. 1813.

No. 3.

Sir,

Received this morning by the mail via Port Tobacco, a communication from the post=master at Maryland point, or Nanjemoy, by which I have been enabled, with some alterations in the style and form, to furnish the inclosed statement of vessels passing up and down the Potomac, from Friday, the 21st. four o'clock, P. M. to Sunday, the 23d. instant – 12 o'clock.

I expect to be at Maryland point some time to morrow, and to transmit by next post, an extract from the journal continued by Mr. Simms, which I shall, probably, have to alter, <u>merely as to form</u>, before it is sent for your inspection.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedt. servant,

William Lambert.

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U. S.

Copy
Letter from
Henry Wertz, jr.
to
William Lambert,
dated May 31st
rec.d June 10th, 1813.

(Copy.)

Point Lookout, May 31st 1813.

Dear Sir,

Our bay has, for some time past, been clear of enemies' vessels for some distance below this up to Baltimore - the bay craft is passing as heretofore - the 26th instant at 2. P.M. four schooners privateers, the Revenge, Comet, Wasp and Patapsco, came down the bay, and anchored off Point Lookout - the 29th they proceeded down the bay, discovered the enemy below, who tacked ship, and went down the bay - the schooners again returned. I expect shortly that the enemy will pay the Potowmac a visit.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Henry Wertz, jun.

William Lambert, Jr.

Free

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

Nanjemoy
6th June 1813

William Cornbert
inclosing his Journal from the 30th
May to the 5th June.

Free

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

Nanjemoy
6th June 1813

William Cambert
receiving his pension from the 30th
May to the 5th June

Maryland Point, June 6th 1813.

Sir,

I inclose a copy of my journal from the latter part of Sunday, May 30th to Saturday, the 5th instant, inclusive. By the passage of some vessels upwards, loaded with lumber, during the last week, supposed to be from the Eastern shore of Maryland, we may conclude, that no part of the British fleet was then at or above the mouth of this river. Report says, that they are spread on the Chesapeake, near the Virginia shore, from a position somewhat south of Smith's point, to New point Comfort, and from the last mentioned point, to Lynhaven bay; if so, they may have it in contemplation to come up the Potomac, or to go up other rivers leading to the principal towns in Virginia.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedt. Servant,
William Lambert.

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secy of State, U. S.

Free

Hon.ble James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U. S.

City of Washington.

Nanjemoy
13th June 1813

William Lambert June 13th 1813
enclosing an Journal from the E.E.
the 12th June instant

Free

Hon.ble James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U. S.

City of Washington.

Nangemoy
13th June 1813

William Lambert June 13th 1813
inclosing his pamphlet from the 6th &
the 12th June inclusive

Maryland Point, June 13th, 1813.

Sir,

In my letter of the 2nd May, I submitted an opinion relative to the employment of a small vessel, to go down the Potomac occasionally, and obtain information of the position and movements of the enemy, which cannot be so well done on shore; and I now take the liberty of repeating the suggestion, from a conviction of the propriety of the measure. I still think that the mouth of Nan=jemoy creek would be a fit place to station it; [redacted] in case of invasion, the boat might easily be conveyed out of the reach of danger.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedt. servant,
William Lambert.

Hon.ble
Hon.ble James Monroe,
Sec.y of State, U.S.

Free

Hon.ble James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

Nanjemoy
27th June 1813

William Lambert
enclosing his pamphlet
from the 20th to the 27th June 1813
inclusive —

2

Free

Hon.ble James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U.S.

City of Washington.

Navy Department
27th June 1813

William Crowninshield
Secretary of Navy pro tem
from the 26th to the 27th June 1813
inclusive —

Maryland point, June 27th 1813.

Sir,

The reason given by Mr. Wertz, in the latter part of the inclosed extract, may also be urged by me, in relation to communications received at this place by the mail. I have not time to prepare a copy, before the post-rider is ready to depart.

Several of the public gun-boats, and the frigate Adams are at anchor in Nanjemoy reach, (i.e.) between Maryland and Thomas's points. I have not yet heard how long they are expected to remain at that station; nor could I obtain, during the last week, any information relative to the movements or designs of the enemy.

With great respect,
I am, Sir,
Your most obedt. servant,
William Lambert.

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secy of State, U.S.

Nanjemoy
4th July 1813

Free

Hon.ble

James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

William Adam to Secy
Enclosing his Examt
from June 27th to July 3, 1813
in duplicate.

Nanjemoy
4th July 1813

Free

Hon.ble

James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

William Adams
Enclosing his Frank
from June 27th to July 3d 1813
inclusive

Marylandpoint, July 4th 1813.

Sir,

I inclose a copy of my journal from Sunday afternoon, June 27th to Saturday, the 3d instant, inclusive.

We have received information here, via Washington city, of the taking of Hampton in Virginia, by the British; but none has been obtained directly from Point Lookout, or from any other place down the Potomac.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedt. servant,
William Lambert.

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U. S.

Free

Hon.ble

James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U.S.

City of Washington.

Franking

18th July 1813

Free

Hon.ble

James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U.S.

City of Washington.

Norfolk
18th July 1813

Wilkinson Admitted
Maintain the Jamaica
from July 17th to the 17th instant
according the Chain in the Schooner

Maryland point, July 18th 1813.

Sir,

The near approach of the enemy to this place, has occasioned considerable alarm; and every family on the shores have moved, or are moving some miles back into the forest: this circumstance will prevent me from giving a particular statement of vessels passing up and down the Potomac, for some time to come, if it ever has been of any service to the community.

A report of this morning states, that the British vessels of war have come up as far as Ludlow's, above lower Cedar point; the truth of this will probably be ascertained in a few hours.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedt. Servant,

William Lambert.

Hon:ble James Monroe,
Secy of State, U. S.

Free

Hon:ble James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U. S.

City of Washington

Nanjemoy
25 July 1813

William Lancaster
July 25. 1813
Informing the Mounts of the
Enemy

Free

Hon:ble James Monroe,

Secretary of State, U. S.

City of Washington.

Nanjemoy
25 July 1813

Franked
William Hansford
July 25. 1813
Informing the Arrival of the
Enemy.

District of Nanjemoy

July 25th 1813.

Sir,

I have understood, that you have been lately at Port Tobacco, and, probably, in view of the enemy's fleet below that village; if so, you are already possessed of more correct information relative to their number and position, than I can give from reports, often exaggerated, and seldom told in a manner to be strictly relied on. A detachment of militia from this district have been ordered out, and have gone down to Cobb neck, on the Maryland side. By the last accounts, the Enemy's vessels were at Blackstone's island, somewhat lower down the river than they were a few days ago: they have attempted to land in the night on the Maryland shore, and were beaten off by a detachment of the militia, in which skirmish, a Captain Neil was killed, said to have been done by his own men. A late report states, that the British have taken some cattle, and 15 negroes from the Virginia side; but it wants confirmation, and is not generally believed.

One

One of the gun boats, or cutters, which was seen at anchor between Matthias's point and the mouth of Port Tobacco creek, went down the river yesterday to lower Cedar point.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Your most obed. servant,

William Lambert.

Wm. Bler
Hon. James Monroe,
Secy of State U. S.

Nanjemoy
15th Augt. 1813

Free

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

William Adam Genl.
August 14. 1813

Nanjemoy
15 Augt. 1813

Free

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

William Adam Early
August 14. 1813

Nanjemoy, August 14th 1813.

Sir,

I have not, during this week, had an opportunity of collecting any information, except a report of the enemy having lately returned down the bay towards the mouth of the Potomac. The passage of vessels up and down the river having been interrupted by the appearance of the British fleet below this place, no journal has been kept since the 17th July; but, if necessary, it can be resumed in the detailed form heretofore used, when my watch, which has been sent to Alexandria to be cleaned and repaired, shall be returned.

It will, probably, be ascertained to morrow, whether the report above alluded to, is entitled to credit, or not.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedt. servant,
William Lambert.

Hon.ble
James Monroe,
Secy of State, U.S.

Thursday, March 25th 1813.

Left Davis's tavern, City of Washington, in company with Mr. Henry Wirtz, about 11 oclock, A. M.

Friday, March 26, 1813.

9 oclock, A. M. — Arrived at Port Tobacco, — had a conversation with Mr. Robert D. Semmes, postmaster there, — explained the nature and extent of the trust confided in me, — and advised him to use his influence with the people of that town, and its vicinity, to be prepared in the event of a possible visit by the enemy. — Left Port Tobacco, at half past eleven, A. M. and arrived at the house of Mr. Massey Simms, postmaster at Maryland point (also surveyor of the port of Nanjemoy), at half past 5 oclock, P. M. — Six oclock, passed up the river, a brig, apparently loaded with wood.

Saturday, March 27, 1813.

From eight, A. M. to one oclock, P. M. — Several small vessels, having the appearance of oyster and fishing boats, passed up and down the river, not deemed by Mr. Simms and myself, worth particular notice. — Quarter past one, P. M. passed up the river, an Eastern Shore schooner, loaded with lumber, — four men on board. — Quarter past six, P. M. Schooner about 50 tons, deeply laden, supposed with flour, passed down the river .. 5 men.

Sunday, March 28th 1813.

half past 10 oclock, A. M. Schooner loaded with wood, passed up the river.

Extract from Journal.

Sunday, April 4th. 1813.

Nine o'clock, A. M. a large top-sail schooner, deeply laden, supposed with rum or other liquors, passed up the river. — quarter past three o'clock P. M. two schooners passed down light. Four o'clock, P. M. two schooners loaded with wood, passed up the river: — halfpast four o'clock, P.M. a top-sail schooner, supposed to be loaded with flour, passed down the river — forty minutes past five o'clock, P. M. schooner loaded with wood, passed up the river. — quarter past six, P. M. two wood-boats passed up.

Monday, April 5th. 1813.

Halfpast ten, A. M. Schooner, deeply laden, supposed with corn, passed up the river - 2 men, a boy, and 2 women seen on board — half past two P. M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down.

Tuesday, April 6th 1813.

Quarter past eleven o'clock, A. M. schooner, at a considerable distance passed down. 3/4 past one o'clock, P. M. two small schooners also passed down the river, apparently light.

Wednesday, April 7th. 1813.

No vessels were seen on the river until — quarter past four o'clock, P. M. a schooner passed down, apparently light.

Thursday, April 8th. 1813.

Eight o'clock, A. M. heard the firing of several cannon

in a direction between S. and E. — rode in company with Mr. Simms, immediately after breakfast, four miles to Capt. Lewis's store, near the mouth of Nanjemoy Creek — On our arrival there, a letter was shewn to us from doctr. Benjamin Sedwick, of King George County, Virginia, to his brother, a partner in the said store of which a copy was taken, as follows:-

"Dear Brother,

"I have just heard last night, that the British have landed down in Gloucester County, and at Urbanna; it is supposed that there are ten thousand strong. Major Langhorne Dade confirms the report this morning: he says, he was in Port Royal yesterday, and that it is said there to be a fact. The militia is to start from that county, at ten o'clock to day: he has also been informed, that there is two seventy fours in the mouth of the Potomack, and it is probable they will come up, therefore, brother, I would advise you and Capt. Lewis to move all the goods that is of heavy burthen, for fear it will be realized.

"I will assure you, that the people of this county is much alarmed, and dread the consequences. I have hired Henry Turner to be the bearer of this letter, therefore, you had better lose no time in securing your property."

April 7th. 1813.

Capt. James C. Sedwick,
Nanjemoy, Maryland.

"I am, dear brother, &c.
(Signed) Benjn. Sedwick.

Extract from Journal.

Journal of William Lambert
april 9th 1813.

Friday, April 9th 1813.

Nine o'clock, A. M. sent John R. Norris, an express to the City of Washington, with letters to the Secretary of State and postmaster General. — ten o' clock, A. M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — 3/4 past ten, A. M. twelve schooners in view of the shore and of each other, also passed up the river — eleven o'clock, A. M. a schooner loaded with wood, — also, a sloop supposed to be laden with flour in barrels, and cotton in bales, passed up — quarter past eleven, a small schooner, loaded with wood, passed up — 3/4 past eleven, a small schoone loaded with wood, passed up — half past four, P. M. a sloop at a considerable distance towards the Virginia shore, passed down the river.

Saturday, April 10th 1813.

No vessels were seen on the river, until quarter past three o'clock, P. M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down.

Sunday, April 11th, 1813.

From seven o'clock, A. M. — a heavy gale from N. E. — no vessel seen on the river, until the arrival of the mail from Washington.

Extract from Journal – 11th to 17th April, 1813. inclusive.

Sunday, April 11th 1813. (Continuation.)

half after four o'clock, P. M. a sloop, said to be laden with flour, which probably passed down last evening, returned up the river, having been followed and brought back by order of the owner. — five o'clock, P. M. two small schooners, apparently light, passed down. — three quarters after five, one of the public gun-boats filled with men, steered towards the mouth of Potomack creek on the Virginia side.

Monday, April 12th 1813.

half past six o'clock, A. M. and 3/4 after six, two schooners at a considerable distance on the river, passed down — 20 minutes after twelve, two schooners and a sloop in view of each other, passed up the river, deeply laden. — 3/4 after one o'clock P. M. a large top-sail schooner, deeply laden, and a small schooner in view of each other, passed up the river.

Tuesday, April 13th 1813.

No vessel seen on the river until —
One o'clock, P. M. a schooner passed down —
quarter past three, P. M. a schooner at a considerable distance towards the Virginia shore, apparently light, passed up to the mouth of Potomack creek — at the same time, a small schooner passed down the river.

Wednesday, April 14th, 1813.

Eight o'clock, A. M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down — from half after twelve to a quarter after one o'clock, P. M. five of the public gun-boats passed down the river.

Thursday, April 15th 1813.

From seven to nine o'clock, A. M. six schooners passed down, one laden, the others light — from nine to 3/4 after twelve, rode to capt. Lewis's house, at the mouth of Nanjemoy Creek, to ascertain the truth of a report, "that the British had come up the Potomack as far as Blackstone's island, 35 or 40 miles below Maryland point" — report wants confirmation — but it is believed that several of their vessels are at the mouth of the river — 3/4 after one o'clock, P. M. — a schooner, said to be a pilot boat, passed down. — two o'clock, P. M. a schooner passed down, apparently light.

Friday, April 16th 1813.

Six o'clock, A. M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down. — Eleven o'clock, A. M. a sloop, also light, passed down. — 3 o'clock, and half after three P. M. — two schooners passed up the river — quarter after five, P. M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up.

Saturday, April 17th 1813.

Quarter after seven, A. M. a schooner in ballast, passed down — quarter after one o'clock, P. M. a small schooner passed down near the Virginia shore. — five o'clock, two small schooners, in view of each other, passed up. — 3/4 after six o'clock, P. M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up the river.

Extract from
Journal of
18th to 25th Ap: 1813.

Sunday, April 18th, 1813.

half after twelve o'clock, a schooner, apparently light, passed up — quarter after four, P.M. a schooner at a considerable distance towards the Virginia shore, passed down the river.

Monday, April 19th 1813.

half after Eight o'clock, A.M. a sloop passed into the mouth of Potomac creek on the Virginia side — at the same time, a small schooner came out of the creek, and sailed up the river — five o'clock, P.M. a sloop deeply laden, passed up — six o'clock, a schooner and a sloop, apparently light, passed up the river.

Tuesday, April 20th 1813.

quarter after six o'clock, A.M. a schooner [illegible] but [illegible] up the river [illegible] quarter [illegible] twelve, a sloop at a considerable distance towards the Virginia shore, apparently light, passed down — three o'clock, P.M. a small sloop with three negroes on board, passed down the river.

Wednesday, April 21st 1813.

A strong gale from S.W. — no vessel seen on the river, until 20 minutes after three, P.M. a schooner passed down near the Virginia shore.

Thursday, April 22d 1813.

half after five, A.M. a small schooner passed up the river near the Virginia shore — 3/4 after five, a schooner passed down — 4 men on board — One o'clock, P.M. a large new sloop passed down near the middle of the river, apparently light — one white man and two negroes seen on board — half after four, P.M. a small schooner passed up.

Friday, April 23d 1813.

quarter after nine, A.M. a schooner laden with plank or other lumber, passed up — half after twelve, a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — at the same time, a small schooner passed down the river near the Virginia Shore — One o'clock, P.M. a small schooner, loaded (supposed with corn) passed up. — half after four, P.M. a large schooner passed down near the Virginia shore — 3/4 after five, P.M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — at the same time, a schooner near the middle of the river, passed down — misty weather, & objects on the [redacted] water, seen indistinctly.

Saturday, April 24th 1813.

3/4 after six o'clock, A.M. a large schooner, apparently [redacted], passed [redacted] — 3/4 after [redacted] o'clock P.M. [redacted] firing of cannon distinctly heard in an E.N.E. direction — continued about ten minutes — half after four o'clock, P.M. a large schooner, [redacted], passed down, near the Virginia shore.

Sunday, April 25th 1813.

half after five o'clock, A.M. three schooners, apparently light, passed down — half after six, A.M. two schooners, also light, passed down — at the same time, a sloop passed up the river. — quarter after seven, A.M. two schooners, in view of each other, passed down, apparently light, — 3/4 after seven, A.M. a sloop, also light, passed down the river.

Free

Nanjemoy
9th May 1813

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

Franked
Wm Lambert
2 May 1813

Nanjemoy
9th May 1831

Free

Hon.ble James Monroe,
Secretary of State, U.S.
City of Washington.

Chas Lindsay
Nanjemoy
2 May 1813

Sunday, May 2. 1813.

half after seven, A.M. a top-sail schooner which had anchored yesterday abreast of the point, got under way, and sailed down the river — half after nine, A.M. two schooners, in view of each other, apparently light, passed down — half after ten, A.M. a large top sail schooner passed up the river.

Monday, May 3, 1813.

Eight o'clock, A.M. two schooners in ballast, which had anchored off the point yesterday, got under way, and sailed down the river — ten o'clock, A.M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down — 3/4 after one o'clock, P.M. a sloop, also light, passed down — five o'clock, P.M. the brig. Analostan, (cartel, bound to Jamaica) anchored above the point — Capt. Smith, doct. Osborne, and a person of foreign birth, supposed to be a prisoner, came on shore for fresh provisions — and returned on board about half after six — quarter after six, P.M. a small schooner, apparently light, passed up the river.

Tuesday, May 4th 1813.

Rainy weather — wind at S.E. — no vessel, except the Analostan at anchor, seen on the water this day.

Wednesday, May 5th 1813.

Eleven o'clock, A.M. the brig. Analostan passed the point, on her passage down — one o'clock, P.M. a schooner in ballast, came down the river, and went into the mouth of Potomac creek — no other vessel seen on the river.

Thursday, May 6th 1813.

3/4 after Eight o'clock, A.M. one of the public gun-boats came down the river, and went into the mouth of Potomac creek — eleven o'clock, A.M. a schooner partly laden — cargo un= =known — passed down the river — 40 minutes after one o'clock P.M. a schooner in ballast, passed down — 3/4 after two, P.M. two small schooners in ballast, passed down, in view of each other — quarter after four o'clock, P.M. a large schooner, apparently

apparently light, passed down — at the same time, a small schooner, also passed down near the Virginia shore — quarter after five, P. M. a schooner passed up the river, deeply laden — (cargo unknown) — three white men — a white boy — a negroe man, woman and child — seen onboard — six o'clock, P. M. — a small sloop passed down — half after seven, P. M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down the river.

Friday, May 7th 1813.

five o'clock, A. M. — two schooners in view of each other, apparently light, passed down — Eight o'clock, A. M. two schooners, also light, passed down — half after twelve, a large schooner, apparently light, and a sloop loaded with wood, passed up — at the same time, a small sloop passed down the river. — one o'clock, P. M. a sloop, loaded (supposed with corn) passed up. — 3/4 after three, P. M. a small schooner at a considerable distance towards the Virginia shore, passed down. — four o'clock, P. M. two schooners in view of each other, apparently light, passed down — at the same time, a schooner loaded with wood, passed up the river.

Saturday, May 8th 1813.

Seven o'clock, A. M. a small schooner in ballast, passed down — misty weather, & objects on the water seen indistinctly — half after one o'clock, P. M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down.

Sunday, May 9th 1813.

quarter after five o'clock, A. M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down — six o'clock, A. M. a schooner, also light, passed down —

Maryland Point, May 9th 1813.

Sir,

Since the date of my last communication, I have been informed, that the enemy's vessels were actually at Blackstone's island, a few days before the gun-boats reached that place: they passed this point, on their passage down the river, the 14th ult. and it is believed, that they have been of great service to deter small vessels belonging to, or taken by the British from coming up the Potomac, and committing depredations on the inhabitants of both shores.

I am, Sir, with great respect

Your most obedt. servt.

William Lambert.

Hon: James Monroe,
Secy of State, U. S.

Sunday, May 9th 1813, (Continued.)

quarter after ten o'clock, A. M. a schooner in ballast, passed down the river — at the same time, two small schooners near the Virginia shore, came up into the mouth of Potomac creek.

Monday, May 10th 1813.

3/4 after eight o'clock, A. M. a large sloop in ballast, passed down — quarter after ten, A. M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — three o'clock, P. M. a large schooner loaded with wood, passed up — quarter after six, P. M. a small schooner passed up near the Virginia shore, and went into the mouth of Potomac creek.

Tuesday, May 11th 1813.

Rode to the mouth of Nanjemoy creek, for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the movements of the British — none to be had — three schooners loaded with wood, were seen coming up the river, which passed Maryland point in the night.

Wednesday, May 12th 1813.

half after eight o'clock, A. M. a sloop passed up the river — quarter after nine, A. M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — at the same time, two small schooners came down near the Virginia shore — half after one o'clock, P. M. a small schooner from Nominy, bound to George town, passed up, deeply laden with corn and wheat, as stated by a negro man who came on shore — two o'clock, P. M. a schooner, with three boats, which were fastened, or kept close

close to her, sailed down the river near the Virginia shore — when opposite the mouth of Potomac creek, tacked and came across near the Maryland side — then turned about, and sailed again towards the Virginia shore — appearance of an uncommon number of men on board — at three, P.M. one of the boats detached itself from the schooner, and with six oars and ten or eleven men, rowed down the river near the Virginia side — half after three, P.M. three schooners, in view of each other, passed up, two loaded with wood, the other apparently light — four o'clock, P.M. a sloop loaded with wood, passed up — at the same time, a small sloop passed down near the Virginia shore — five o'clock, P.M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — quarter after six, P.M. two schooners, in view of each other, passed up, one apparently light, the other loaded with wood — 3/4 after six, P.M. three schooners, in view of each other, loaded with wood, passed up — half after seven, P.M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up the river.

Thursday, May 13th 1813.

3/4 after five o'clock, A.M. a small schooner apparently light, passed down — Seven o'clock, A.M. five of the public gun-boats, in view of each other, passed down — quarter after ten, A.M. a small schooner loaded (supposed with corn) passed up — half after eight, P.M. two schooners, in company, passed up the river.

Friday, May 14th 1813.

No vessel seen on the river, until —
3/4 after nine o'clock, A.M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down — half after Eleven, A.M. a schooner, also light, passed down — 3/4 after two o'clock, P.M. a schooner

schooner passed up the river — 13 men seen on board —
3/4 after three, P. M. a small schooner passed up —
half after four, P. M. a schooner partly loaded, passed up —
five o'clock, P. M. a large schooner loaded with wood,
passed up — six o'clock, P. M. a small schooner,
apparently light, passed down —

Saturday, May 15th 1813.

Eleven o'clock, A. M. a top-sail schooner, ap=
=parently light, passed down — two o'clock, P. M.
one of the public gun-boats came out of Potomac
creek, and sailed up the river

Sunday, May 16th 1813.

half after five o'clock, A. M. a schooner passed
up — half after eight, A. M. a small schooner
apparently light, passed down — nine o'clock, A. M.
three schooners, in view of each other, passed down the
river, — two partly laden, the other light. —

Sunday, May 16th 1813; (Continued.)

No other vessel seen on the river, until — half after seven o'clock, P. M. a schooner, partly laden, (cargo unknown) passed up.

Monday, May 17th 1813.

half after five o'clock, A. M. a schooner apparently light, passed up — from six until a quarter after seven, A. M. three schooners passed down the river, all light — half after twelve, two schooners, in view of each other, both light, passed down — half after two o'clock, P. M. a small schooner, partly laden, passed up —

Tuesday, May 18th 1813.

half after five o'clock, A. M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — from half after nine, until ten o'clock, A. M. - firing of several cannon distinctly heard in a N. b. E. direction, - supposed to be at the navy yard, Washington, or the fort at Warburton — 3/4 after twelve, a small schooner, apparently light, passed down the river — 3/4 after one o'clock, P. M. a sloop, also light, passed down — half after five, P. M. a schooner passed down — 3/4 after five, P. M. a sloop passed down — these two last vessels apparently light. — seven o'clock, P. M. a merchant ship, loaded (supposed with flour) passed down the river —

Wednesday,

Wednesday, May 19th 1813.

From half after four until half after five o'clock, A. M. six schooners, all apparently light, passed down the river — nine o'clock, A. M. a sloop, also light, passed down — half after nine, A. M. three small schooners, in company, loaded (supposed with corn) passed up — quarter past Eleven, A. M. a small schooner, deeply laden, supposed with corn, passed up — quarter after twelve o'clock, a small sloop at a considerable distance towards the Virginia shore, passed up — 3/4 after one o'clock, P. M. a small, fast-sailing boat, with colours, passed down — probably, in pursuit of the merchant ship noticed in yesterday's journal — quarter after four, P. M. a small schooner came down the river, and anchored off the point — quarter after six, P. M. a schooner, partly laden, passed up —

Thursday, May 20th 1813.

quarter after nine o'clock, A. M. two sloops, in view of each other, passed up the river — at the same time, a small sloop came up near the Virginia shore, and went into the mouth of Potomac creek — two o'clock, P. M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down — 3/4 after five o'clock, P. M. a sloop, loaded with wood, passed up —

— Friday,

Friday, May 21st 1813.

No vessel seen on the river, until—
the time of my departure for the city of Washington.

William Lamberts' Journal from the 21. to the 23.d May. extending which [illegible] down the Potomack.

Friday, May 21st 1813. (continued.)

Seven o'clock, P.M. a small schooner, deeply loaded, (supposed with corn) passed up the river — two men seen on board — half after seven, P.M. a large schooner, laden (cargo unknown) passed up. —

Saturday, May 22d 1813.

half after six o'clock, A.M. a small sloop, with a blue jack and white stars hoisted at her main peak, passed up — four white men, and two negroes seen on board — ~~the same boat which passed down~~ on Wednesday, the 19th instant. It has been found, on enquiry, that this boat has been sent from the seat of government to fix on a proper place on the river to erect a fort — Eleven o'clock, A.M. a small schooner, in ballast, passed up — 8 men seen onboard — at the same time, a schooner, in ballast, with five men on board, passed down — quarter after twelve o'clock, a schooner, loaded with wood, passed up — four men seen onboard — 3/4 after twelve, two schoo= =ners laden, one with wood, the other (supposed) with corn, passed up — three men seen on board, passed up — three men seen on board the former, and seven men on board the latter vessel — one o'clock, P.M. a schooner deeply laden (supposed with coal) passed up — two men seen on board — half after two, P.M. a small schooner in ballast, passed down — four o'clock, P.M. a small schooner, also in ballast, passed down the river. —

Sunday,

Sunday, May 23.d 1813.

Eight o'clock, A.M. a large top sail schooner with timber (supposed for the navy yard at Washington) passed up the river - four men seen on board - half after eight o'clock, A.M. a brig.e came out of Potomac creek, and anchored about a mile below - half after eleven o'clock, A.M. a sloop came out of the same creek, and passed up the river.

— quarter after five, A. M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up. — half after six, A. M. the schooner which had anchored, got under way, and passed down — quarter after ten, A. M. a pilot-boat schooner, in ballast, passed down — 3/4 after ten, A. M. a schooner came down the river near the Virginia shore, and anchored in a direction above the point — at the same time, a sloop came out of Potomac creek, loaded with wood — and sailed up — also, the brig stated in the journal of Sunday last, to have anchored a mile below the mouth of the creek, got under way, and went up the river — 3/4 after eleven, A. M. the schooner which anchored to day near the Virginia shore, got under way, and passed down — quarter after twelve o'clock, a schooner, in ballast, passed down.

Sunday, May 23.d 1813, continued.

half after twelve o'clock, a schooner in ballast, passed down — at the same time, a schooner partly laden, (supposed with corn) passed up — from one to two o'clock P. M. a sloop in ballast, and four schooners loaded with wood, passed up — 3/4 after two o'clock, P. M. a large top-sail schooner loaded with timber, passed up — half after six, P. M. a schooner partly laden, — (cargo unknown) passed down the river.

Monday, May 24.th 1813.

half after six o'clock, A. M. a small schooner, in ballast, passed down — seven o'clock, A. M. a schooner also in ballast, passed down — nine o'clock, A. M. a schooner laden with fish, belonging to an inhabi=tant of Nanjemoy district, and bound to Baltimore, passed down — at the same time, a schooner loaded with wood, passed up the river — quarter after two o'clock, P. M. a small schooner in ballast, passed down.

Tuesday, May 25.th 1813.

seven o'clock, A. M. one of the public gun boats came down the river, and went into Potomac creek — half after seven, A. M. a large sloop in ballast, passed down the river — at the same time, a schooner came out of Potomac creek, loaded with wood, and passed up — half after eight, A. M. a schooner laden, (cargo unknown) passed down — 3/4 after eleven, A. M. a schooner loaded with lumber, supposed from the Eastern shore of Maryland, passed up. — two men seen on board — 3/4 after six, P. M. a schooner in ballast, passed down.

Wednesday,

Wednesday, May 26th 1813.

From 3/4 after four, to eight o'clock, A. M. three schoo=
=ners and a sloop, all in ballast, passed down the
river - one of the schooners having come out of Pato=
=mac creek - quarter after eight, A. M. a large
sloop, apparently light, came down the river, and
went into Potomac creek - 3/4 after eleven, A. M. -
one of the public gun-boats came out of Potomac
creek, and sailed up - two o'clock, P. M. a schooner
loaded with wood, passed up - five men seen onboard
- 3/4 after seven, P. M. a schooner in ballast, passed
down.

Thursday, May 27th 1813.

Six o'clock, A. M. a schooner loaded with wood,
passed up the river - two men seen onboard - 3/4 after
six, A. M. a small schooner in ballast (her main-
-mast carried away) passed down - at the same time,
a schooner came down the river, and went into
Potomac creek - quarter after seven, A. M. two small
sloops, apparently light, passed down - half after
seven, A. M. a schooner in ballast, passed down -
4 men seen onboard - at the same time, a schooner
came down the river, and went into Potomac creek -
5 men on board - from eight to nine o'clock,
A. M. two schooners in ballast, passed down -
quarter after one o'clock, P. M. a schooner in ballast,
passed down, 4 men seen on board - six o'clock,
P. M. two small sloops, one apparently light, the
other laden, supposed with flour, passed down -
half

half after six, P.M. two schooners in ballast, passed down — seven o'clock; P.M. seven schooners, in view of each other, passed down — six of them in ballast, and one deeply laden, supposed with flour — quarter after seven, P.M. a large sloop and schooner, both in ballast, passed down.

Friday, May 28th 1813.

Five o'clock, A.M. a schooner in ballast, passed down — 3/4 after eight, A.M. a large sloop laden, supposed with flour, passed down — quarter after ten, A.M. a schooner supposed to be loaded with coal, passed up — two o'clock, P.M. a schooner in ballast, came down the river, and anchored above the point — at half after five, P.M. got under way, and passed down.

Saturday, May 29th 1813.

Eight o'clock, A.M. two schooners in ballast, passed down — quarter after eleven, A.M. two schooners also in ballast, passed down — twelve o'clock, a small schooner, apparently light, passed down — half after two, P.M. a small schooner, at a considerable distance towards the Virginia shore, passed down — Eight o'clock, P.M. a small schooner, in ballast, passed down near the Maryland side of the river. ~~passed down~~.

Sunday, May 30th 1813.

half after four o'clock, A.M. a small schooner in ballast, anchored in the river above the point —

— quarter after five, A. M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up. — half after six, A. M. the schooner which had anchored, got under way, and passed down — quarter after ten, A. M. a pilot-boat schooner, in ballast, passed down — 3/4 after ten, A. M. a schooner came down the river near the Virginia shore, and anchored in a direction above the point — at the same time, a sloop came out of Potomac creek, loaded with wood — and sailed up — also, the brig stated in the journal of Sunday last, to have anchored a mile below the mouth of the creek, got under way, and went up the river — 3/4 after eleven, A. M. the schooner which anchored to day near the Virginia shore, got under way, and passed down — quarter after twelve o'clock, a schooner, in ballast, passed down.

William Ramsay's Journal
from 23 to 30 May. 1813

Sunday, May 30th (continued.)

3/4 after four o'clock, P.M. two schooners, in view of each other, one loaded with wood, the other (supposed) with coal, passed up — five o'clock, P.M. a small schooner, deeply laden (supposed) with corn and wheat, passed up — half after five, P.M. a schooner loaded, (supposed) with grain, passed up.

Monday, May 31st 1813.

four o'clock, A.M. two schooners, in view of each other, ~~passed up the river — half after ten, A.M. a schooner~~ partly laden (cargo unknown) passed down — 3/4 after eleven, A.M. a schooner passed down the river near the Virginia shore, apparently light — twelve o'clock, a schooner, in ballast, passed down — half after three, P.M. a schooner loaded with lumber (supposed from the Eastern shore of Maryland) passed up — four o'clock, P.M. two schooners, in view of each other, both loaded with wood, passed up — quarter after five, P.M. a small schooner, in ballast, passed down — half after six, P.M. a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — half after seven, P.M. a schooner in ballast, passed down — 3/4 after seven, P.M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down the river, near the Maryland shore.

Tuesday, June 1st 1813.

half after five o'clock, A.M. a sloop ~~came to~~ down the river, and anchored off the point — apparently light

light — Eight o'clock, A. M. got under way, and passed down — three o'clock, P. M. a sloop, apparently light, passed down near the Virginia shore — and anchored in a direction above the point — five o'clock, P. M. two small schooners came out of Potomac Creek, and went up the river — quarter after six, P. M. a new schooner, said to be the property of a captain Holmes, of Aquia, usually employed in carrying building-stone to Baltimore, passed up the river near the Virginia shore — 3/4 after six, P. M. a small schooner and sloop, loaded, the former with lumber, the latter with wood, passed up — at the same time, the two small schooners which came out of Potomac creek at five, P. M. were seen beating down towards the point —

Wednesday, June 2d 1813.

five o'clock, A. M. a small schooner, apparently light, passed down — quarter after six, A. M. a schooner loaded with lumber, passed up — 3/4 after seven, A. M. two schooners, in company, both apparently light, passed down — from half after eight, A. M. until half after twelve o'clock, rode to Capt. Lewis's, at the mouth of Nanjemoy creek, for the purpose of obtaining additional information — — none to be had — one o'clock, P. M. a small sloop, in ballast, passed down — six o'clock, P. M. a schooner which

which had anchored in a direction above the point, got under way, and went up the river near the Virginia shore.— from half after seven to eight o'clock, P.M. four schooners loaded with wood, passed up—

Thursday, June 3d 1813.

Eight o'clock, A.M. two schooners, in view of each other, one loaded with oyster-shells, the other with wood, passed up the river— one o'clock, P.M. a small schooner, apparently light, passed down— half after three, P.M. a schooner, also light, passed down— four o'clock, P.M. a sloop, in ballast, passed down— seven o'clock, P.M. a small schooner passed up the river near the Virginia shore— Eight o'clock, P.M. a small schooner laden, (cargo unknown) passed up.

Friday, June 4th 1813.

quarter after five o'clock, A.M. a small schooner, in ballast, passed down— 3/4 after five, A.M. a small sloop came down the river, and went into Potomac creek— quarter after three o'clock, P.M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down— half after five, P.M. a small schooner came out of Potomac creek, and went up the river.— half after seven, P.M. two schooners, in company, both loaded with wood, passed up.

Saturday,

Saturday, June 5th 1813.

five o'clock, A.M. a small schooner, apparently light, passed down — 3/4 after twelve o'clock, a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — half after one o'clock, P.M. a schooner laden, (cargo unknown) passed up — from half after seven to eight o'clock, P.M. three schooners passed up.

Sunday, June 6th 1813.

half after six o'clock, A. M. a schooner, partly laden, (cargo unknown) passed down — quarter after eleven, A. M. a sloop in ballast, passed down — half after seven, A. M. one of the Baltimore and Alexandria packets, deeply laden (cargo unknown) passed down — 3/4 after ten, A. M. two schooners in view of each other, one loaded with wood, the other (supposed) with grain, passed up — 3/4 after eleven, A. M. two schooners loaded, one with wood, the other (supposed) with grain, passed up — half after twelve o'clock, a large sloop, apparently light, passed up.

Mouth of Nanjemoy creek.

from five to six o'clock, two schooners, apparently light, passed down the river —

Monday, June 7th 1813.

half after five o'clock, A. M. a schooner in ballast, passed down — nine o'clock, A. M. a small schooner loaded (supposed) with grain, passed up — quarter after nine, A. M. a large top-sail schooner and two small schooners, in view of each other, all apparently light, passed down — 3/4 after three, P. M. a schooner, also light, passed down — half after four, P. M. two schooners in company, both light, passed down — six o'clock, P. M. a schooner, in ballast, passed down.

Tuesday, June 8th 1813.

From six to seven o'clock, A. M. five schooners and a small boat, in view of each other, all apparently light, passed down — half after ten, A. M. a schooner and a sloop, in company, passed up — the former from Baltimore bound to Alexandria, loaded with whiskey; the latter from Wicomico river, in Maryland, loaded with wood — 3/4 after nine, P. M. a schooner passed up — cargo, if any, unknown.

Wednesday, June 9th 1813.

half after eight o'clock, A. M. a schooner, in ballast, which had

had anchored last night, above the mouth of Nanjemoy creek, got under way, and passed down. — one o'clock, P.M. a top-sail schooner, and five other schooners, in view of each other, passed up — Two of them loaded with wood — one apparently light — two loaded with lumber, and one laden (supposed) with cedar posts. — five o'clock, P.M. three small schooners, loaded with lumber, passed up — 3/4 after five, P.M. two schooners, in company, both loaded with wood, passed up — 3/4 after six, P.M. two schooners, in company, both loaded with lumber, passed up — quarter after seven P.M. a small schooner, apparently light, passed down — eight o'clock, P.M. a small schooner, loaded with wood, passed up — at the same time, a schooner apparently light, passed down

Thursday, June 10th 1813.

half after ten o'clock, A.M. a schooner apparently light, passed down the river.

Maryland Point.

3/4 after two o'clock, P.M. two schooners, apparently light, passed down — three o'clock, P.M. a small schooner, loaded with lumber, passed up — quarter after three, P.M. a large schooner loaded with wood, passed up. — half after four, P.M. a schooner deeply laden (supposed) with grain, passed up —

Friday, June 11th 1813.

five o'clock, A.M. two schooners, in view of each other, loaded with lumber, passed up — seven o'clock, A.M. a schooner and a sloop, in company, both apparently light, passed down — half after ten, A.M.

A. M. a sloop, also light, passed down — half after eleven, A. M. a small schooner laden (supposed) with grain, passed up —

Saturday, June 12th 1813.

five o'clock, A. M. two small schooners, in company both apparently light, passed down — half after five, A. M. one of the public gun-boats came out of Potomac creek, and sailed up the river — six o'clock, A. M. a large new schooner, which had anchored last night above the point, got under way, and passed down — apparently light — three men seen on board — nine o'clock, A. M. two schooners and a sloop, in company, all apparently light, passed down — Eleven o'clock, A. M. a schooner, also light, passed down — twelve o'clock, two schooners and a sloop, passed up — schooners light — sloop loaded with lumber — seven o'clock, P. M. four schooners, in view of each other, passed up — three of them loaded with wood, the other apparently light —

Sunday, June 13th 1813.

half after six o'clock, A. M. a small schooner deeply laden (supposed) with grain, passed up — half after Eight, A. M. a small schooner, in ballast, passed down — 3/4 after ten, A. M. two small schooners came out of Potomac creek, and sailed down the river near the Virginia shore — quarter after eleven, A. M. two schooners in view of each other, both apparently light, passed down —

Sunday, June 20th 1813.

from half, to 3/4 after seven o'clock, A. M. a sloop and schooner came out of Potomac creek, and passed down — quarter after eleven, A. M. a schooner, said to be the "Alexandria", from Baltimore, deeply laden, (cargo unknown) passed up — 3/4 after twelve o'clock, a sloop and schooner, in company, both laden (supposed with flour) passed down - at the same time, a schooner loaded with wood, passed up the river.

Continued.

Mouth of Nanjemoy creek.

from six to seven o'clock, P. M. five schooners, in view of each other, three loaded with lumber, and two with wood, passed up.

Monday, June 21st 1813.

ten o'clock, A. M. the U. S. frigate "Adams", which had anchored in Nanjemoy reach, on Saturday last, got under way, and sailed down the river — at the same time, a schooner apparently light, passed down — half after eleven, A. M. a small schooner, partly laden (cargo unknown) passed up — at the same time, a schooner, in ballast, passed down — quarter after three, P. M. two small schooners and a sloop, in view of each other, all apparently light, passed down - at the same time, a schooner loaded, (supposed with grain) passed up — five o'clock, P. M. a small schooner, apparently light, passed down.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, June 22d 1813.

Maryland point.

quarter after ten o'clock, A. M. a small schooner partly laden (supposed with grain) passed up — quarter after twelve o'clock, a schooner loaded with wood, passed up — 3 quarters after ~~seven~~, P. M. a topsail schooner loaded with lumber, passed up — quarter after eight, P. M. a small schooner passed up, cargo, if any, unknown.

Wednesday, June 23d 1813.

quarter after eight o'clock, A. M. two schooners, in view of each other, apparently light, passed down — half after eleven, A. M. a schooner loaded with lumber, passed up — twelve o'clock, a schooner loaded also with lumber, passed up — 3/4 after twelve o'clock, one of the public gun-boats appeared above the point, and sailed up the river — at the same time, five schooners and a sloop, in view of each other, three loaded with lumber, and two with wood, passed up — heard, ~~that~~ the frigate Adams, and several of the gun-boats, were in Nanjemoy reach — rode to the mouth of the creek, and saw them at anchor at different places between Maryland and Matthias points —

Thursday, June 24th 1813.

nine o'clock, A. M. three schooners passed up — two loaded with wood, ~~the other~~ light — quarter after twelve o'clock, a schooner, apparently light, passed down — seven o'clock, P. M. a schooner, also light,

passed down — 3/4 after seven, P. M. two schooners, in view of each other, both loaded with lumber, passed up —

Friday, June 25th 1813.

3/4 after four o'clock, A. M. a small schooner, apparently light, which had anchored last night above the point, got under way, and passed down — quarter after two o'clock, P. M. a small schooner, loaded with lumber, passed up — 3/4 after four o'clock, P. M. a small schooner, deeply laden (supposed with grain) passed up — six o'clock, P. M. a schooner loaded, supposed with flour, passed down — from a quarter after six, to 3/4 after seven, P. M. four schooners and a sloop, passed up — one of the schooners loaded with oyster shells, the other vessels with lumber — Eight o'clock, P. M. a large schooner, apparently light, passed down —

Saturday, June 26th 1813.

Six o'clock, A. M. three schooners, in view of each other, two laden, supposed with flour, the other apparently light, passed down — at the same time, two small schooners loaded with lumber, passed up the river. — quarter after seven o'clock, A. M. a schooner, which had anchored last night above the point, got under way, and passed down — apparently light — half after nine, A. M. a sch[redacted] passed down — half after ten, A. M. a top-sail

schooner

schooner, passed down, both lights — eleven o'clock, A. M. two schooners, in company, one deeply laden, passed up — 3/4 after eleven, A. M. a small schooner, loaded with wood, passed up. — quarter after twelve o'clock, a schooner partly laden, (cargo unknown) passed up — half after twelve, a large top-sail schooner passed up, loaded with wood — two o'clock, P. M. a schooner, partly laden, passed up. — no part of the cargo on deck — half after two o'clock, P. M. a small schooner, apparently light, passed up — half after four o'clock, P. M. two schooners passed up — one loaded with oyster-shells, the other light — quarter after five, P. M. two small schooners, in company, both deeply laden, (cargo unknown) passed up — seven o'clock, P. M. a schooner loaded with lumber, passed up —

Sunday, June 27th 1813.

No vessel seen on the river, until — half after ten o'clock, A. M. a schooner, in ballast, passed down [redacted].

Sunday, June 27th 1813. (continued.)
half after five o'clock, P.M. two schooners, in view of each other, both loaded with lumber, passed up —

Monday, June 28th 1813.
five o'clock, A.M. a brig.d which had anchored last night above the point, got under way, and passed down — partly laden — cargo unknown — quarter after seven, A.M. two schooners, in view of each other, both light, passed down — two o'clock P.M. a small schooner, apparently light, passed up — 3 quarter after three o'clock, P.M. three schooners, in view of each other, all light, passed down — quarter after four, P.M. a schooner, also light, passed down — six o'clock, P.M. a schooner deeply laden (cargo unknown) passed up the river.

Tuesday, June 29th 1813.
half after five o'clock, A.M. a small schooner partly laden, passed up — quarter after six, A.M. a schooner, apparently light, passed up — half after two o'clock, P.M. a sloop, in ballast, passed up — three o'clock, P.M. two small schooners, in view of each other, both light, passed up — 3/4 after three, P.M. a schooner, partly laden (cargo unknown) passed up —

Wednesday, June 30th 1813.
quarter after five o'clock, A.M. a schooner ap=

apparently light, passed down — half after eight, A. M. a schooner, in ballast, passed down — half after ten o'clock, A. M. three small schoo= =ners, in view of each other, all apparently light, passed down — at the same time, a sloop, loaded with lumber, passed up — quarter after eleven, A. M. a schooner, in ballast, passed down — half after Eleven, A. M. a schooner, apparently light, passed down — quarter after twelve o'clock, a sloop, in ballast, passed down — 3/4 after twelve o'clock, three schooners, in company, all light, passed down — One o'clock, P. M. a schooner loaded with flour, passed down — 3/4 after one o'clock, P. M. one of the public gun-boats [illegible]ed, — a sloop and schooner, both light, passed down the river, in view of each other — half after three, P. M. a sloop, said to be the Baltimore packet, deeply laden, (cargo unknown) passed up — quarter after four o'clock, P. M. three schooners, in view of each other, all apparently light, passed down — seven o'clock, P. M. a schooner, partly laden, passed up the river, near the Virginia shore. — 3/4 after seven, P. M. a small schooner, loaded with lumber, passed up —

Thursday, July 1st. 1813.

3/4 after seven o'clock, A. M. a small schooner, apparently light, which had anchored last night above the point, got under way, and passed down —

half

half after eleven, A. M. a schooner partly laden, passed down — eleven men seen onboard — half after one o'clock, P. M. a schooner loaded, passed down — a number of barrels, supposed to be flour, seen onboard — 3/4 after two o'clock, P. M. a sloop loaded, (cargo unknown) passed up the river, near the Virginia shore —

Friday, July 2d 1813.

3/4 after four o'clock, A. M. a top-sail schooner and a sloop, in view of each other, apparently bound down, passed down — at the same time, a schooner partly laden, passed up — quarter after eight, A. M. a schooner, in ballast, passed down — from nine to ten o'clock, A. M. a sloop and a schooner, both light, passed down — two o'clock, P. M. two schooners, in company, both light, passed down — quarter after seven o'clock, P. M. a sloop, loaded with lumber, passed up —

Saturday, July 3d 1813.

seven o'clock, A. M. three schooners loaded with lumber, passed up — at the same time a sloop and a small schooner, both light, passed down —

Memorandum Regarding Proper Dress for a U.S. Minister

NATIONAL ARCHIVES MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS

#77

MEMORANDUM OF THE DRESS OF AN AMERICAN MINISTER AS FIXED BY THE MISSION TO GHENT.

Memorandum of the Dress of an American Minister,
as fixed by the Mission to Ghent.

A blue coat, lined with white silk, straight standing cape, embroidered with gold, single breasted, straight or round button-holes, slightly embroidered. Buttons, plain, or, if they can be had, with artillerists' eagle stamped upon them; (i.e. an eagle flying with a wreath in its mouth, and grasping lightning in one of its talons.) Cuffs embroidered in the manner of the cape; white cassimere breeches; gold knee buckles; white silk stockings; and gold or gilt shoe buckles. A three-cornered chapeau bras, not so large as those used by the French, nor so small as those of the English. A black ~~cocade~~ cockade, to which lately an eagle has been attached. Sword, &c. corresponding.

The Secretaries have the same costume, with the exception that their coats have less embroidery than that of the Minister.

It is usual, at all European courts, on what are called Gala Days, such as birth-days of the Sovereign, marriages of Princes of his family, and other extraordinary occasions, for the foreign Ministers, as well as other persons of distinction, connected with the Court, to appear in uniforms more splendid with embroidery, than upon occasions of ordinary levees, drawing-rooms, and diplomatic circles. A decent respect for the usages of the Courts, and a suitable compliance with forms there established, make it proper that the Minister of the United States should adopt this custom, and wear, on those occasions, a coat, similar to that above described, but embroidered round the skirts, and down the breasts, as well as at the cuffs and cape - all the other parts of the dress remaining the same. The coats to be distinguished as the great and the small uniform. There should be a white ostrich

feather, or plumet in the Minister's hat, not standing erect, but sewed round the brim.

All the persons attached to the legation, wear the same uniform as the Secretary, and need to have only one.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Nov. 6, 1817.

[SEAL]

MICROCOPY

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ROLL

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